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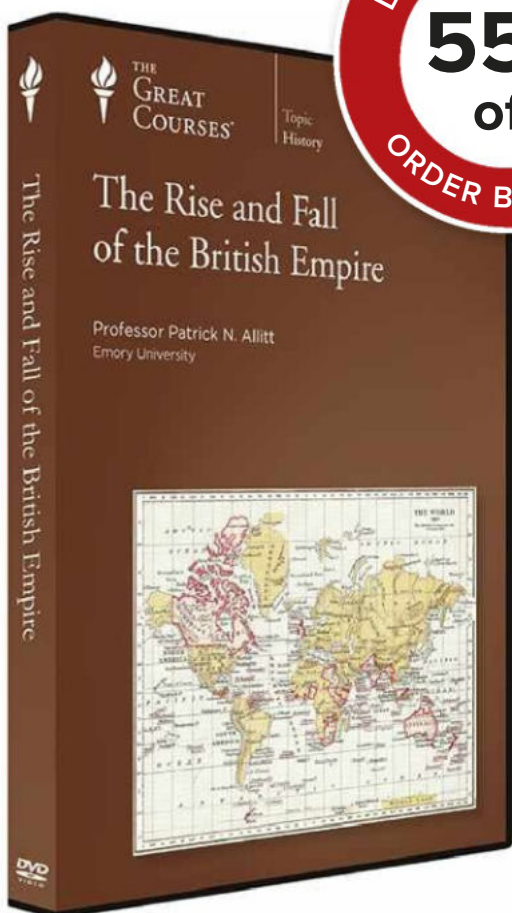
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They fought on the beaches...



During a family camping holiday in France when I was about 11 years old, we visited **the D-Day beaches**. I remember there being sections of the floating harbour still at Arromanches, and my Dad explaining to me what they were. But mostly I remember

the war cemetery at Bayeux. That was when I first understood that **these events in history happened to real people**. It still floors me today to think of those endless lines of graves. Now, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of D-Day, **we examine how Operation Overlord took place**, from the planning to the invasion that began the end of the war in Europe. Our coverage begins on *page 26*.

Sticking with the subject of anniversaries, this month sees the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, which saw **Robert the Bruce** lead Scotland to a famous victory over the English. The forthcoming referendum on Scottish independence makes this an even more appropriate time to revisit



Near Omaha Beach, this is one of many war cemeteries in Normandy

this legendary battle (p66). Meanwhile, away from the battlefield, don't miss **the barely believable saga of Burke and Wills'** 1860 expedition across Australia (p58), or the **story of Leonardo da Vinci** (p49), one of the most creative geniuses in history.

Finally, a word of warning: **our countdown of the most dastardly medieval torture methods** (p64) is not to be read just before bedtime; *History Revealed* will not accept responsibility for any nightmares!

Enjoy the issue!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our July issue, on sale 19 June 2014

TAKE PART

How to join the discussion...

GET IN TOUCH

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

VIKING VOCAB

I thoroughly enjoyed reading *The Vikings Are Coming* feature in the May issue.

You may be interested to learn that a great many words from Old Norse are used in the present-day Gaelic language that's predominantly spoken in the Western Isles (the Outer Hebrides). I believe more Old Norse may be spoken in Gaelic conversation in the islands than anywhere else except Iceland and Faroe. However, our historians always seem to ignore the Norse history of the Western Isles.

Some notable seafaring terms with possible connections to the Vikings

are: *acair*, from the Old Norse, *akkeri*, meaning 'anchor'; *priga*, from the Norse, *bryggja*, meaning 'landing place' and *gaillinn*, from *gailinn*, which means 'wind, storm'.

Yours sincerely
Donald J MacLeod,
Uig, Isle of Lewis & Aberdeen

Editor replies: It's fascinating to hear that the heritage of these

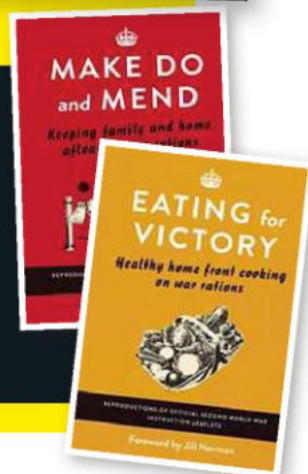
More Old Norse may be spoken in Gaelic conversation in the Western Islands than anywhere else...

Scandinavian raiders is still so strong in parts of the British Isles. Whether you see the Vikings as cultured heroes or bloodthirsty villains, what's undeniable is that they certainly had a huge impact on our islands.

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH



Donald wins copies of both *Make Do and Mend* and *Eating for Victory*, published by Michael O'Mara Books, each worth £9.99.



BRAVEHEART

I read with interest Mark Glancy's Reel Story of the film *Braveheart* in the April issue.

Simple-but-scholarly, the author illustrated – illuminated even – the (many) fictitious elements from the (few) factual. The blue battle paint across the faces of Scottish soldiers is but one example.

Talk of Rome and, later on, of the referendum on Scottish independence reminded me, however, of Rory Stewart's recent TV series, *Border Country: The Story of Britain's Lost Middleland*.

Therein, the Scottish-born MP for Penrith and The Border states that the erection of Hadrian's Wall "invented" an

artificial construct: Scotland. Stewart's informed comment arguably ill-serves the nationalist cause, and yet, it's the subjective *Braveheart* (given its phenomenal box-office success compared with the lowly-ratings of an objective BBC documentary) that will continue to distort the debate.

Lee P Ruddin, Cheshire

were based on typography and printing. I think I recall that the President was a Mr Caslon and there was a commercial enterprise called Tympan & Frisket. It was basically aimed at printers, journalists and librarians – anyone who would recognise the names, and I and my colleagues at a University Library were in kinks for the whole day.

For me, it beat the spaghetti harvest into pulp.

Brenda M Cook, Retired Librarian, via email

Editor replies: We had reports of many great pranks following our April Fools' Day jokes feature in issue 2, but as we work in publishing, this is our favourite – thanks Brenda!

GIVE IT SOME WELLY

I've just got hold of a copy of the April issue of your magazine and I'm finding it very interesting. The photographs are stunning.



In the April issue, our resident film historian Mark Glancy separated the facts from the fiction of *Braveheart*


I very much enjoyed reading *History Revealed*, especially the article on the Normans, which is my favourite part of history. It is a very well put together magazine and I am looking forward to next month's edition.
Richard Parkhouse

TYPE OF FOOL

For my money, the very best April Fools' Day hoax ever was perpetrated on 1 April 1977, by the *Guardian* newspaper. It was a feature over several pages on the Islands of San Serriffe (Sans Serif), a wholly invented place whose place names, etc,

Your Q&A on the invention of wellies triggered a memory that I wanted to share. I'm sure *History Revealed's* staff are too young to have watched the *Tonight* show on the BBC – it was an early evening magazine programme with an assortment of news and features. Among the contributors was Macdonald Hastings (father of Max Hastings, the historian) who specialised in agricultural matters. On one edition about 1960 he was asked what he thought had been the most important advance in agriculture in the last 200 years? After a little thought, he replied "Wellington boots."

Mike Lattimer, via email

 Bought @HistoryRevMag two days ago and love it! The whole family have borrowed it and read it too. So easy to read and really informative :) @jcolley91

SITE OF BATTLE

I've always been fascinated with the Battle of Hastings and I recently made it to Battle Abbey. All other battle sites I've visited are littered with artefacts but at Battle – where upwards of 15,000 men supposedly fought – there's little or nothing. Doesn't that seem odd?

Surely this alone gives credence to the theory that the battle was fought elsewhere?

Neil Bailey, Manchester

HR expert Julian Humphrys replies: Finds on early medieval English battlefields such as this are actually extremely rare, so a lack of finds is not as telling as it may at first seem. The topsoil, which might have contained a few artefacts, has since been covered or altered thanks to building and landscaping. Though *Time Team* turned up nothing when they carried out a brief archaeological survey at Battle, their survey only covered 0.05 per cent of the site, so it would have been far more surprising if they *had* found anything battle-related!



HIGH PRAISE


I have just finished reading your April issue and wanted to say how wonderful your magazine is. I've long had a fascination with the Tudors and seeing this as the main story on your magazine, along with the World War I supplement, I decided to take a chance and buy myself a copy.

I'm so glad that I did! Not just the two above-mentioned articles, but along with the features on Brunel, the *Titanic*, April Fools' Day and the Battle of Hastings, I really can't praise you enough.

I cannot recall the last time I received such pleasure from a magazine or spent so long reading one and, for a change, I actually devoured every single article.

I'm slightly disappointed that I missed your first issue, but will not be making the same mistake again and am already planning on subscribing, so please keep up the good work.

Annamarie Roberts, via email

 As someone who likes to read and hear about history can I congratulate you on a fantastic magazine and look forward to many more Don Steele

HISTORY ADDICT

Having just finished issue 2 of the excellent new *History Revealed*, I had to write to say I really love it, and have read it from cover to cover.

It explains history in an easy and constructive way with no

complicated bits, along with some fantastic illustrations and photographs. I especially liked the World War I supplement and the feature on the Wild West outlaws, Butch and Sundance.

I look forward to reading forthcoming issues.

Janet Mace, Kent

CROSSWORD N°1 WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 1 are:

Stephen Kloppe, Croydon
L Mardle, Hertfordshire
Jean de Selincourt, Bedfordshire

Each has won themselves a copy of *World War I – The Definitive Visual Guide*, by RG Grant, £25. To have a go at this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY





SNAPSHOT

1974 IRA BOMBS PARLIAMENT

Six minutes before the explosion on 17 June, a man with an Irish accent telephones the Press Association, warning that the IRA has planted a bomb inside the Houses of Parliament in London. Police attempt to clear the area, but 11 people are still injured in the blast, which fractures a gas main and sees fire rip through Westminster Hall.

Lord David Steel, then Liberal Chief Whip, escaped unhurt: "I looked through Westminster Hall and the whole hall was filled with dust. A few minutes later it was possible to see flames shooting up through the windows," he tells reporters.

The bomb is followed that year by fatal IRA attacks at the Tower of London, and at pubs in Guildford and Birmingham.



TIME CAPSULE
JUNE





SNAPSHOT

1989

AYATOLLAH LAID TO REST

On 6 June, in the searing heat of Iran, crowds of mourners reported to be in their millions pack the 25-mile route from Tehran to Behesht-e Zahra, graveyard of the dead of war and revolution.

Iran's beloved revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had died three days earlier, sparking a widespread and public outpouring of grief. At his funeral, fire fighters spray crowds with water to cool them, and mourners tear at the Ayatollah's robes for souvenirs. A number of people are crushed to death as chaos descends.



TIME CAPSULE
JUNE





SNAPSHOT

1963 JFK IS NO DOUGHNUT

Some 120,000 West Germans turn out to hear US President John F Kennedy's Berlin address on 26 June 1963: "Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we never had to put up a wall to keep our people in," he tells those living in the shadow of the recently erected Berlin Wall.

Over the years, an urban myth will sprung up that his concluding message of solidarity "*Ich bin ein Berliner*" translates as "I am a jelly doughnut". But, however amusing a notion, JFK's German is correct.



"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **June**

DANCING DELIRIUM 1374 PLAGUE STRIKES

It sounds like a Youtube sensation or flashmob, but in medieval Europe, the **dancing plague** is a real danger. There is no telling when or where it will strike – incidents go back as far as the seventh century. For no apparent reason, men, women and children take to the streets and **dance uncontrollably** – flailing around to unheard music. The unexpected party can last weeks, with dancers only stopping when they collapse from exhaustion. Others **literally dance to death**.

Thousands of villagers fall victim to the plague when an outbreak hits in Aachen, Germany, on 24 June 1374. The causes are unknown – theories range from hallucinogenic mould to religious cults. Or was it **mass hysteria** brought on by decades of poverty, disease and famine? We will never know why the jitter bug spread.



TAJ MAHAL MUSE 1631 MUMTAZ MAHAL DIES

The surname of the third, and favourite, wife of Mughal emperor Shah Jahān should sound familiar. When she dies giving birth to her 14th child on 17 June, the grief stricken Shah Jahān decides to build a massive mausoleum out of white marble to honour her – the **Taj Mahal**. It took over 22 years to complete and is now one of the **world's most visited tourist attractions**.



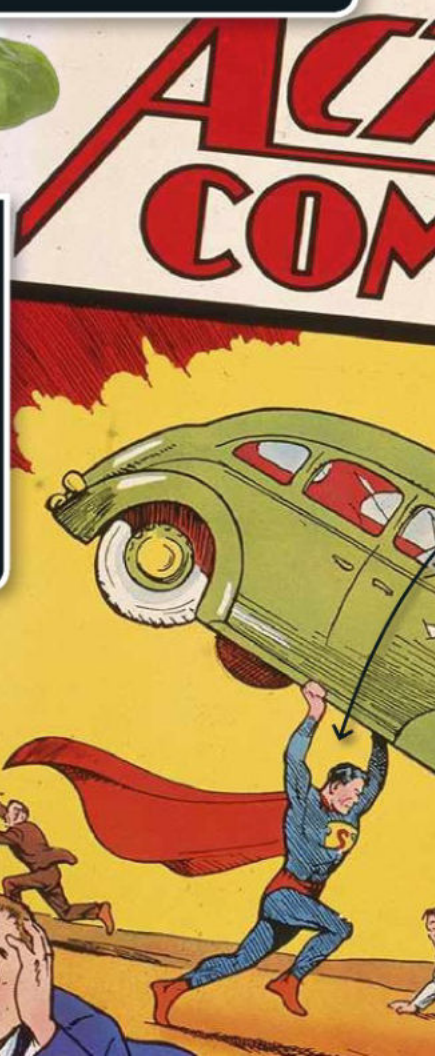
HOLD THE PRESSES... 1631 TOMATO EATEN!

If it wasn't for the bravery of **Colonel Robert Gibbon Johnson**, it may never have been disproved that tomatoes were poisonous – once a commonly held belief. On 28 June, the American eats one in front of a **large crowd** at the courthouse in Salem, New Jersey, and – somehow – he lives.



WHAT'S IN A NAME? 1917 CHANGING OF THE GUARD

In the third year of World War I, **King George V** is feeling the pressure of anti-German sentiment in Britain. He is the cousin of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II and his family name **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha** couldn't sound more German. The King therefore decides to change his name and renounce all German titles. **'Windsor'** is chosen as an appropriately English and regal alternative. The proclamation is made on 17 July.





Shah Jāhān planned to build an identical mausoleum for himself near to the Taj Mahal. It was going to be made of black marble, but it was never built.



ANNE FRANK TURNS 13 1942 THE MOST FAMOUS BIRTHDAY PRESENT EVER?

A young German Jew, Anne Frank, is given a red and white checkered book on her 13th birthday on 12 June. She uses it as a diary while her **family are in hiding from the Nazis** in a small house in Amsterdam. When her family are discovered, Anne is sent to a concentration camp, where she dies. Her diary is found and becomes a **best seller**.

"...OH BOY"

June events that changed the world

23 JUNE AD 930 A NEW THING-VELLIR

The world's first Parliament is established at Thingvellir, Iceland.

15 JUNE 1215 THE GREAT CHARTER

The Magna Carta is signed by King John, limiting his powers.

30 JUNE 1520 SPANISH OUSTED

Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés and his forces retreat from the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan.

18 JUNE 1815 GIVEN THE BOOT

Napoleon is defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.

30 JUNE 1934 NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

Hitler, fearing a coup, orders the murders of hundreds of his own party.

17 JUNE 1939 THE LAST CHOP

Eugen Weidmann is the last man to be publicly executed by guillotine in France.

5 JUNE 1967 SIX-DAY WAR

Israel declares war on three surrounding countries, but it lasts less than a week.

JUNE, 1938

ACTION
COMICS

IS IT A BIRD? IS IT A PLANE? 1938 SUPERMAN COMIC LANDS

The Man of Steel makes his first appearance in *Action Comics* #1, dated June. Created by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, it is the **first major superhero comic**. It has become such a sought after prize that in 2011, a copy sold for **\$2.16m** (£1.4m), dwarfing its original 10 cent price tag.



A FIERY PERFORMANCE 1613 GLOBAL WARMING

On 29 June, the Globe Theatre in London – partly owned by legendary playwright William Shakespeare – burns to the ground. During a performance of *Henry VIII*, a **prop cannon misfires** and within two hours, the building is reduced to ashes. No one is hurt but a man's trousers has to be doused with a **flagon of beer**.

AND FINALLY...

'Ten Cent Beer Night' is a horribly misjudged promotion by US baseball team the Cleveland Indians. At a game against the Texas Rangers on 4 June 1974, beer is sold at the **low price of 10 cents** (usually 65) to attract a crowd. It works, but the game is forfeited when drunken fans **cause a riot**.





GRAPHIC HISTORY

A visual guide to events from the past



1951

In June, the **world's first commercial data-processing computer** goes on sale. The UNIVAC I is by far the fastest and most powerful business machine to date, and brings together over a century of academic research.

1822 COMPUTING SPARK FROM BABBAGE

In June 1822, English mathematician Charles Babbage had a revolutionary idea – one that would lead to the invention of the computer...

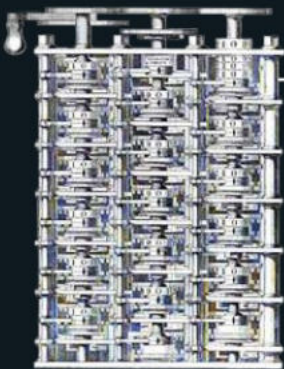
1822

On 14 June, Charles Babbage announces to the world his idea for a steam-driven calculating machine that would be able to compute tables of numbers. He calls it the **Difference Engine**.



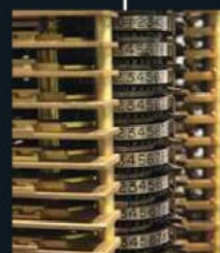
1833

After 11 frustrating years failing to get his Difference Engine built, Babbage conceives the **Analytical Engine** – a general-purpose computing machine, capable of much more than its predecessor.



2000

A faithful construction of Babbage's Difference Engine Number 2, with printing mechanism, is completed by the Science Museum, London, in June. Built to **Babbage's original drawings**, the calculating section of the machine consists of 4,000 parts and **weighs 2.6 tons**.



1843

Ada Lovelace, daughter of Lord Byron and a keen mathematician, publishes comments about the Analytical Engine (then still a theoretical item), arguing that it could go beyond the bounds of arithmetic. She went on to become the **world's first computer programmer**.

1874

E Remington & Sons (later the Remington Arms Co) sells the first commercially viable typewriter. (**Mark Twain** buys one, and is the first author to hand in a typewritten manuscript – probably *Life on the Mississippi*, although according to the author's memory, it may have been *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.)

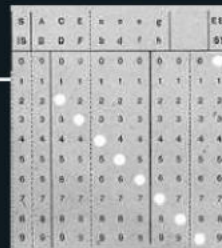


1,000

The maximum amount of 50-digit numbers that Babbage's engines are designed to store. No modern computer matches this until 1960.

1890

Herman Hollerith's tabulating machine successfully mechanises the **US census**. It's a crucial precursor to the electronic computer. His Tabulating Machine Company will eventually merge with others to become International Business Machines Corporation, or **IBM**.



400,000

The cost, in dollars, of building the ENIAC for the US government. That's over \$3.5 million in today's money.

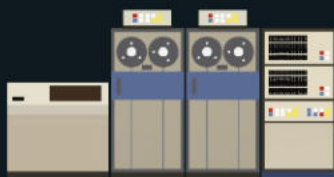


1944-45

Konrad Zuse invents the **first high-level programming language**, *Plankalkül*, or 'formal system for planning'. He uses it to build programs, one of which can **check chess moves**. His work is years ahead of its time, but because of World War II, it's little known outside Germany.

1948

After a race to build the first stored-program digital computer with engineers in America, The Baby – a simple, successful prototype – is built in Manchester, England. With an **in-built memory device**, the computer has the potential to be much more flexible and powerful than its predecessors. By 1949, the Manchester Mark 1 achieves just that.



1946

Work on the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) is completed in America. It is the **most powerful calculating machine** built to date, and the first programmable general-purpose electronic computer. Despite being capable of more than just arithmetic, its first task was carrying out calculations for the construction of a **hydrogen bomb**.

1943

The Colossus – also known as the Mark 1 – is built at **Bletchley Park**, England, as part of the **Ultra project of WWII**. Its primary purpose is to crack ciphers and codes created by the German Enigma. Alan Turing plays an important part in the project.



3.5

The number of seconds Zuse's Z4 (the successor to the Z3) takes to calculate multiplications.

1941

In Germany, engineer Konrad Zuse's Z3 is completed. It is the first program-controlled processor, with **software that tells the machine what to do**.

1936

British mathematician **Alan Turing** develops theories for a hypothetical computing machine that is not limited to arithmetic – the world's first universal computer.



1931

American engineer Vannevar Bush develops the first modern analog computer, named the Differential Analyzer. It could solve **complex equations**, useful in physics and engineering.



1918

On 23 February, German engineer Arthur Scherbius gets his **Enigma encoding device** patented. By 1933, it is in use across the entire German military force.

3

The number of months Hollerith's tabulating machine takes to process the 1890 US census data. Previously, the task had taken several years to complete by hand.





Daily Mirror

3d. Friday, June 7, 1963

No. 18,495

PROFUMO

THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Political Crisis Commentary
by **VICTOR KNIGHT**

THE resignation of War Minister John Profumo, and his admission that he lied about his association with red-haired Christine Keeler, 22, have rocked the Macmillan Government.

Although 48-year-old Mr. Profumo's admission has dealt with questions which have been the subject of gossip and rumour for several months, many questions remain unanswered.

When Labour Party leader Mr. Harold Wilson returned yesterday from a visit to Canada he said: "In so far as there are any questions of security this is a matter in which the House of Commons has

not only a right but a duty to press for further facts to be made known."

Mr. Wilson did not make an immediate demand for a full, independent inquiry.

He no doubt felt that he should have further private talks with Mr. Macmillan before he decides what action the Labour Party should take.

Mr. Macmillan has already ordered full inquiries to be made by the Government's Security Services.

But there is likely to be growing pressure on him to set up some form of independent outside inquiry—and if this happens it is unlikely that he would resist such a demand.

Denied

In his personal statement to the Commons on March 22—in which he denied "impropriety" with Miss Keeler—Mr. Profumo said he had met her at the flat of society osteopath Dr. Stephen Ward.

He also spoke about a house party at which he met Dr. Ward and Captain Eugene Ivanov, former Assistant Naval Attaché at the Russian Embassy in London.

Now the interest of MPs is focused on the security investiga-

Premier orders a security check

tions that were made into the activities of Captain Ivanov.

If a round-the-clock watch was being kept on Ivanov, the association of Mr. Profumo with Miss Keeler could hardly have gone unnoticed by the security men.

The Profumo scandal has made it necessary for the Prime Minister to answer these questions:

● Did the Security Services know about the relationship between Mr. Profumo and Miss Keeler?

● If so, DID THEY TELL the Prime Minister, who is head of the Government Security Services?

● If the Security Services did tell him, WHAT ACTION did Mr. Macmillan take?

● If the Security Services did not make a report to the Prime Minister—WHY NOT?

Mr. Profumo insists that his relationship with Miss Keeler involved no security risk. And the Government seem prepared to accept his word.

A full public reassurance on this point, it is felt, should be given by Mr. Macmillan.

Lord Lambton, Tory MP for Berwick on Tweed, wrote an important article in last night's London Evening Standard.

In it he revealed that earlier this year he heard rumours from America connecting Mr. Profumo

Continued on Back Page

His visit to the Palace 'an affront,' says MP

By MIRROR REPORTER

A TORY MP protested strongly last night over an announcement that Mr. Profumo will have an audience of the Queen when he hands over his seals of office as War Minister.

Mr. John Cordle, who sits for Bourne-mouth East and Christchurch, said:

"I was appalled to hear that our beloved Queen should be so wrongly advised as to give an audience to the former Minister of the Crown who proved himself untrustworthy and has at last made public admission of his guilt."

Staggered

"It seems an affront to the Christian conscience of the nation at a time when standards in public life need to be maintained at the highest levels. I am absolutely staggered."

An announcement from Buckingham Palace last night said the audience is expected to take place on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Profumo received the seals on his appointment in August, 1960.

An audience of the Queen is the normal procedure when a Minister resigns.

The Queen usually receives her visitors alone. She talks with them for between five and twenty minutes.

Audiences are almost always held in the morning, either in the Queen's Audience Room on the first floor of the Palace, or in the white and gold 1844 Room on the ground floor.

The 1844 Room gets its name from a visit by a Russian emperor in that year.



MYSTERIOUS DEATH

On 8 June, the notorious osteopath **Stephen Ward**, supposed to have introduced Profumo to Keeler, was arrested for living off immoral earnings. During his trial, he **is found dead**. The verdict of suicide has since been disputed by some, who claim he was murdered.

I WARNED THEM, SAYS WARD

SOCIETY osteopath Stephen Ward claimed last night that he told Britain's security services—"as tactfully as possible"—about the relationship between Mr. Profumo and Christine Keeler.

Dr. Ward was being interviewed on Independent Television's "This Week" programme.

He denied that he was

running a call-girl racket. He said that Mr. Profumo and Miss Keeler had met occasionally in his flat and, "quite by chance," elsewhere.

Key

He said he had no evidence of impropriety between the Minister and Miss Keeler.

Asked by interviewer

Desmond Wilson why he wrote to Home Secretary Henry Brooke about the matter, Dr. Ward said:

"I felt that the key point for me to clear my name was to indicate that I had not encouraged the relationship."

"I was disturbed about certain parts of it, and—as tactfully as possible—I had informed the security service at the time of this."

WHY? "Knowing that I had a friend in the Soviet

Embassy," Mr. Ward said. "I think I was quite rightly disturbed about it."

CHRISTINE KEELER was the main topic again yesterday at the Old Bailey's No. 3 Court. Aloysius ("Lucky") Gordon, accused of attacking her, sacked his counsel during the hearing and was ordered out of court.

FULL STORY — Centre Pages.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **7 June 1963** the country devoured the latest instalment of the Profumo Affair

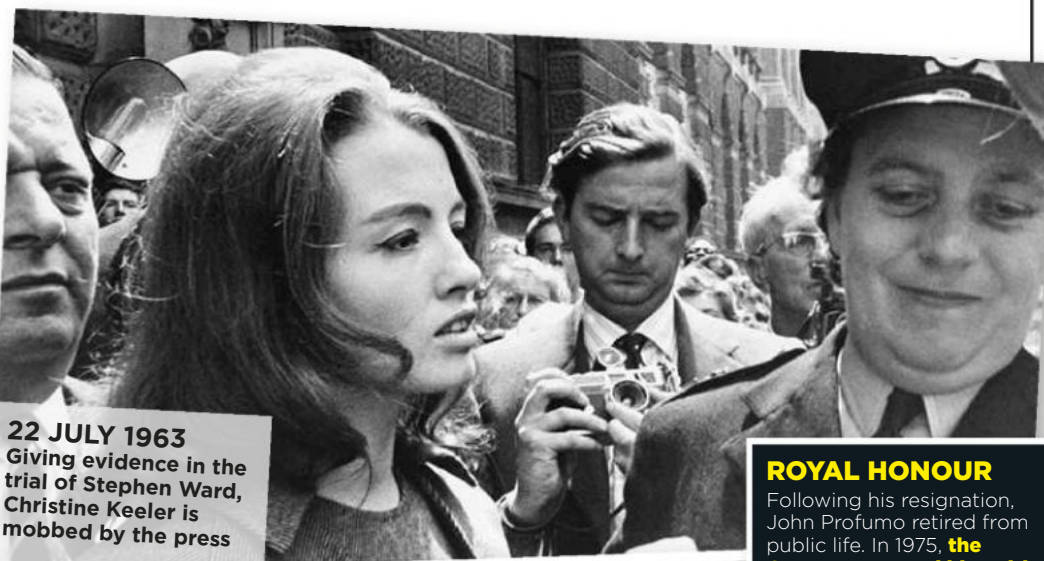
"I MISLED YOU AND MY COLLEAGUES AND THE HOUSE"

The rumours about John Profumo's association with the young showgirl Christine Keeler had been rife for months.

The married Minister was accused of having an affair with a girl he fell enraptured by after watching her emerge naked from a swimming pool during a society party at a Buckinghamshire mansion. The plot thickened when it was also alleged that the girl in question was also having an affair with Captain Eugene Ivanov, a senior naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London. For a government minister – the War Minister, no less – to be sharing a bed with such a personal associate of a Soviet diplomat at the height of the Cold War was an issue of national security – not to mention fabulous gossip.

In March, the scandal had reached such a fever pitch that Profumo had been forced to address the House. "There was no impropriety whatever in my acquaintance with Miss Keeler," he told Parliament on 22 March. But the story wouldn't go away. As more and more detail began to emerge, Profumo was left with no option. On 5 June, in his resignation letter to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Profumo wrote: "In my statement I said there had been no impropriety in this association. To my very deep regret I have to admit that this was not true, and that I misled you and my colleagues and the House."

The scandal was the last straw for Macmillan's already shaky government. Despite surviving a vote of no confidence, Macmillan himself resigned in October. 📍



22 JULY 1963
Giving evidence in the trial of Stephen Ward, Christine Keeler is mobbed by the press

ROYAL HONOUR

Following his resignation, John Profumo retired from public life. In 1975, **the Queen presented him with a CBE** for the charitable works to which he now devoted his time. He died aged 91 in 2006.



5 JUNE 1963
John Profumo and his wife return to their Regents Park home following the Minister's resignation

JUNE 1963 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

11 JUNE On the day that JFK delivers his Civil Rights Address on national TV, **Governor George Wallace blocks the doorway** to the University of Alabama, to try and stop African-Americans enrolling.

16 JUNE Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes **the first woman in space**, aboard Vostok 6. Flying close to Vostok 5, launched two days earlier, she establishes a radio link between two craft.

18 JUNE Henry Cooper fells **Cassius Clay** in a boxing match at Wembley. However, Clay goes on to win the fight amid controversy after he is illegally administered smelling salts.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

After the panic of the previous night, one man is about to take a stand

1989 A LONE CIVILIAN AGAINST THE MIGHT OF THE CHINESE ARMY

Tiananmen Square had been the scene of a massacre 24 hours earlier. Now, it will see one of history's most famous protests...

Tiananmen Square in Beijing was subdued on the morning of 5 June. For several weeks, it had been occupied by thousands of peaceful protestors, fighting for freedoms against the oppressive Chinese state, but they were all gone. The state had ordered the military to clear the square by dawn on 5 June, and the heavy hand of the People's Liberation Army fell, ending in a massacre.

But there was one act of defiance to come. As a column of tanks moved down Chang'an Avenue – which ironically means Avenue of Eternal Peace – one man stepped forward.

THE PROTESTS

Resentment of the Chinese Communist Party and desire for change was growing. It took a student protest at the funeral of Hu Yaobang, hero of people's rights, on 22 April to ignite a political conflagration. A national movement, involving millions of people around China, erupted, with its nucleus in Tiananmen Square. This huge-scale show of discontent humiliated the state, exacerbated by a failed first attempt to clear the square when protestors flooded the streets,

blocking the military. But on the second attempt, on the night of 4 June, the army was ordered to open fire. It is impossible to know the death toll, but it is thought to be in the thousands.

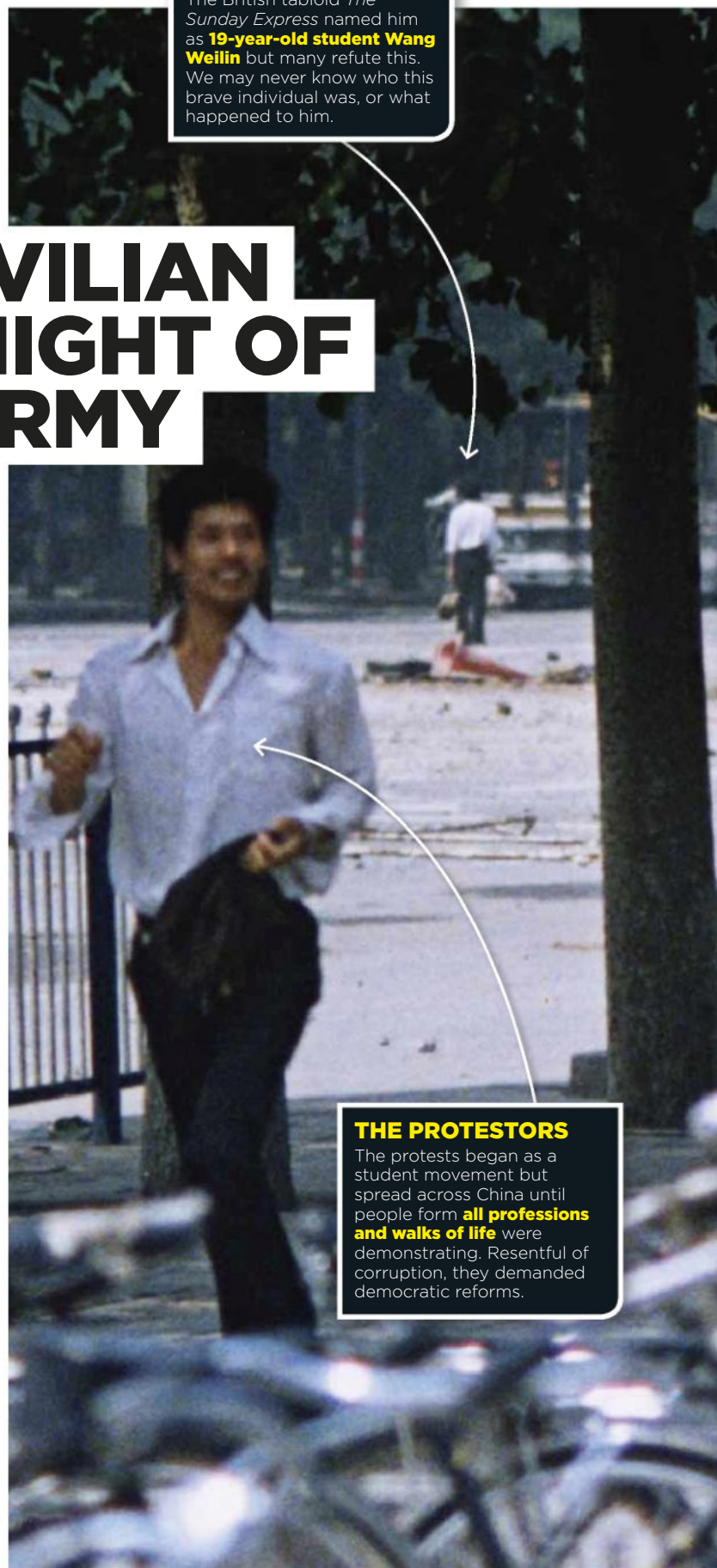
TANK MAN

The next morning, the army was in control and wanting to display its power. The column of tanks roared to life, but then a slim man in a white shirt, black trousers and holding two shopping bags stopped them. He is seen in the background here. The unknown protestor – minuscule against the thundering tanks – blocked their path and swung his arm, shooting them away.

Attempts to go around him failed as he darted in the way. He stared down the lead tank, and won. It turned off its engines and the fearless man climbed on top and spoke to its crew. One can only wonder what he said before he was pulled away by two men. Were they the Chinese Public Security Bureau dragging him off for execution or concerned citizens trying to hide him? Suppression of information by the Chinese state means the identity – and fate – of 'Tank Man' remains a mystery. 🕒

WHO WAS THE TANK MAN?

The British tabloid *The Sunday Express* named him as **19-year-old student Wang Weilin** but many refute this. We may never know who this brave individual was, or what happened to him.



THE PROTESTORS

The protests began as a student movement but spread across China until people from **all professions and walks of life** were demonstrating. Resentful of corruption, they demanded democratic reforms.

“Looking miniscule against the thundering tanks, he blocked their path, swung his arm, and shooed them away.”

PIECE OF HISTORY
Jeff Widener's iconic photo became one of the 20th century's most powerful images



ARMY IN CONTROL

When the Sun rose on 5 June, a swarm of tanks filled Tiananmen Square to warn would-be trouble makers of the strength of the Chinese state. The **extreme force** used by the army was condemned by world leaders.

GUNNED DOWN

Despite the carnage, there were still a few people in the square. **Many were parents** desperate for news, others were angry at the excessive force used by the army. They were fired on, leaving yet more bodies in the streets.

STANDING HIS GROUND

A column of tanks rolls down Chang'an Avenue. While many flee, the unknown man prepares to block their path – at any cost

TIANANMEN SQUARE

The vast, concrete space resembled a war zone the previous day. When the army entered the square, the remaining protestors were given a choice: **leave or be shot**. After a vote, the square was emptied.



A BRUTAL RIVALRY

When they were allies, Huerta tried to have Villa executed, accusing him of **stealing his horse**. Villa was reportedly in front of the firing squad when his reprieve arrived. He was sent to jail but escaped after six months. By then, Huerta had usurped the Presidency and Villa was out for revenge.

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Mexican Revolutionary leader, **Francisco 'Pancho' Villa**

1914 A DECISIVE VICTORY FOR 'THE MEXICAN ROBIN HOOD' AT ZACATECAS

On **23 June 1914**, the famed military general leads his Division of the North in one of the bloodiest battles of the Mexican Revolution

Under the scorching sun, central Mexico is suffering from a blistering dry heat when artillery rains down on the fortified hills around Zacatecas. The attack begins at about 10am. By 5pm, revolutionary forces control the town, thousands are dead and the armies of President General Victoriano Huerta are in disarray. The day belongs to the revolutionary leader, Francisco 'Pancho' Villa. Some call him the 'Robin Hood of Mexico', but this bandit has a well-deserved reputation as a ruthless killer.

BEGINNINGS

Born José Doroteo Arango Arámbula on 5 June 1878, Villa was thrust into a world of violence at an early age. Living on a hacienda in San Juan del Río, Durango, with his parents and four siblings, he witnessed the harsh treatment of the poor. At 16, he shot and killed the wealthy owner of the hacienda who had

– according to Villa – raped his 12-year-old sister. Fleeing to the nearby mountains, he spent the next few years on the run as a bandit and changed his name to Francisco 'Pancho' Villa.

POWER GAMES

Violent and zealous, he was a natural revolutionary. Avoiding capture for many years, Villa became a charismatic leader in the see-sawing events of the Mexican Revolution. Villa and Huerta were originally allies fighting to oust the long-standing President, Porfirio Díaz, and replace him with Francisco Madero. But Huerta turned on Madero, having him assassinated in 1913, and usurped power. An expert tactician, Villa led a formidable guerrilla force – the Villistas – to great victories at Ciudad Juárez, Tierra Blanca and Torreón, seizing the northern

territories in the process. After Madero's death, he was intent on removing Huerta from power.

Besides his military prowess, Villa was also a reformer. As provisional Governor of Chihuahua, he improved the lives of poor Mexicans by implementing agrarian reforms, repairing roads and railways, and reallocating land from rich to poor. He was such a popular figure both in Mexico and the United States that he signed a contract with a Hollywood movie company. They filmed some of his battles in return for substantial payment of gold and weapons.

ZACATECAS

Control of the north gave Villa leadership of the powerful, renowned and well-trained army, the Division of the North. Some



“Pancho Villa was so popular both in Mexico and the United States that he signed a contract with a Hollywood movie company to film some of his battles.”

A GRAVE MATTER

There were so many bodies after the Taking of Zacatecas, they were either burned or left





HERO OR VILLAIN?
To many he was a folk hero who took from the rich and gave to the poor. To others, he was a brutal murderer

IN REMEMBRANCE
On the hill of La Bufa, a statue of Pancho Villa commemorates the Taking of Zacatecas



20,000 of its members marched on the strategically important town of Zacatecas to defeat about 12,000 men of Huerta's entrenched Federal Army. It proved a literal uphill struggle as the hills of La Bufa and El Grillo provided excellent defence.

As the hot June day wore on, the hills were captured and the city was stormed. The streets filled with bloody hand-to-hand combat and the soldiers who fled the city were met by Villa himself, leading his famous cavalry. The slaughter was complete and the corpses of soldiers and civilians littered the roads. Huerta's reign was in its death throes.

FOREIGN INVASIONS

It was a victory but in some ways, the Taking of Zacatecas marked the beginning of the end for Villa. Frustrated with Mexico's new President, Venustiano Carranza, he instigated yet another rebellion but suffered a heavy defeat at the Battle of Celaya. Desperate for supplies, he made a daring raid across the border – the first invasion on American soil since 1812 – at Columbus, New Mexico, on 9 March 1916. A bitter fight led to 19 American deaths and, overnight, Villa went from the Mexican Robin Hood to a murdering butcher. In retaliation, US President Woodrow Wilson


sent General John Pershing over the border with 4,000 soldiers to capture Villa, dead or alive. The Punitive Expedition included aircraft for the first time in American military history, as well as a young lieutenant named George Patton (a heroic general of World War II). After a year of hunting, however, the only sightings Pershing had of Villa were the tracks of his horse.


A BLOODY END


On Friday 20 July 1923, three years after retiring from military action, Villa was ambushed and killed while driving through Parral, Chihuahua. The assassination was most likely ordered by President Álvaro Obregón, who won the 1920 election. A street vendor ran in front of his car yelling, "Viva Villa!" signalling several gunmen to open fire. Villa died instantly. ☹

JOIN THE DEBATE

Which other historical figures led extraordinary lives?

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THE BIG STORY
6 JUNE 1944:
D-DAY

STORMING THE BEACHES (CONT.)
Where did the invasion take place?

THE INVASION
Task force along a 60-mile stretch of coastline, divided into five beaches, codenamed Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword.

NAZI DEFENCES
In 1942, Hitler ordered the building of the 'Atlantic Wall' - a barrier to disrupt the expected Allied invasion.

VEHICLES
The invasion of Normandy took a huge range of specialist land, sea and air craft.

LANCASTER BOMBER
The four-engine Lancaster was the most common bomber in 1942. The 'Lanc' featured a long bomb bay, allowing it to deliver large bombs. The chance of surviving the war was a bomber crew were better than for an infantry officer in a World War I trench.

LANDING CRAFT
The Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) was to be towed up to the Cherbourg Peninsula of the Atlantic Wall. The American craft could reach 30 knots, while transporting 60 fully equipped soldiers or even a 60-ton tank.

CHURCHILL AVRE CARPET-LAYER
This small-scale tank used a hobbit to lay carpets, with the tank itself driving over the resulting as it was laid. Carpets enabled heavy vehicles to cross and beaches.

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HISTORY
REVEALED



THE BIG STORY

6 JUNE 1944: D-DAY



ALAMY X2, PRESS ASSOCIATION XI

UNTO THE BEACH

US soldiers pour out into the shallows of the Channel, as part of the co-ordinated attack on Nazi-occupied Normandy



D-DAY

THE COMPLETE STORY

When the Allied invasion fleet appeared off the coast of Normandy, such was the breathtaking level of planning that had gone into its assembly that the Germans had quite literally not seen it coming.

The morning of 6 June has since gone down as perhaps the defining moment of World War II in Europe. Thousands of Allied

troops, planes, tanks, boats and all number of other elements – including a floating harbour – took part in Operation Overlord: the invasion of Normandy.

The beginning of the end had come at last, but it came at a cost. Countless lives were lost or changed forever that summer's day, when the largest amphibious invasion in history landed on the beaches of France.

NOW READ ON...

D-DAY KEY EVENTS

- 1 The Plan of Action p28
- 2 The Training Regime p30
- 3 Hell from Above p32
- 4 Storming the Beaches p34
- 5 Behind Enemy Lines p38

THE LONGEST DAY

24 Hours That Changed the War
p40

GET HOOKED!

More D-Day History
p45

D-DAY TO BERLIN

The Road to Victory
p46



WOE AT OMAHA

Find out how the troops fared
in an hour-by-hour account
on page 40

14 FEBRUARY 1944
The transatlantic D-Day command team assembles in London

MULTI MAPS

During the course of planning for D-Day, some **17 million maps** were drawn up. Fake names were used to avoid security leaks.

STRESS RELIEF

Eisenhower would smoke **four packets** of Camel cigarettes a day.

1. Lieutenant-General Omar Bradley
2. Vice-Admiral Bertram Ramsay
3. Marshal Arthur Tedder
4. General Dwight D Eisenhower
5. General Bernard Montgomery
6. Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory
7. Lieutenant-General Walter Bedell Smith

1

THE PLAN OF ACTION

A jaw-dropping amount of preparation went into ensuring D-Day was a success

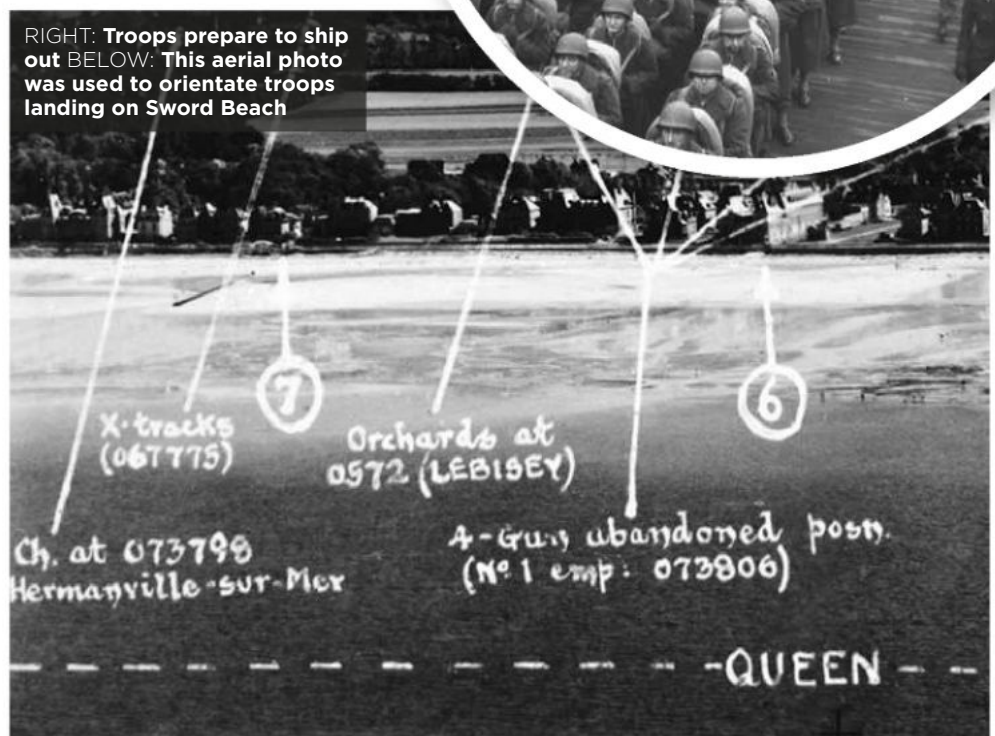
Just after midnight on 6 June, Winston Churchill bid his wife, Clemmie, goodnight with the words: "Do you realise that, by the time you wake up in the morning, 20,000 men may have been killed?"

Fortunately, D-Day was to prove far less bloody than Churchill feared. In fact, it is among the most successful amphibious assaults in military history – and that's because it was also one of the most meticulously planned.

The appointment in December 1943 of US General Dwight D Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe kick-started that planning. Eisenhower and his advisers soon settled upon Normandy as their preferred invasion site. Though it was further from Germany than the only other serious option – Pas-de-Calais – its long, sandy beaches were, the Allies deemed, far more conducive to a mass amphibious landing.

Having decided that the attack would take place in the summer of 1944, Eisenhower and his staff now had to prepare their troops – and, just as importantly, keep the Germans guessing until the last moment.

RIGHT: Troops prepare to ship out BELOW: This aerial photo was used to orientate troops landing on Sword Beach



3,700

The number of radio and written reports in May alone that the French Resistance sent the Allies on German troop concentrations and movements in the countdown to D-Day. The information proved priceless in assessing what kind of opposition Allied troops would meet.

FALSE INTELLIGENCE THE ULTIMATE RUSE

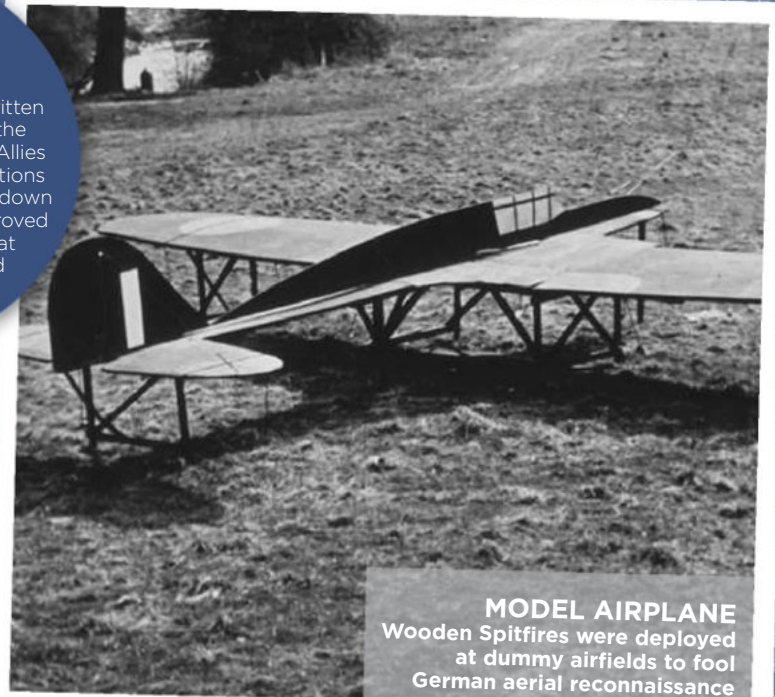
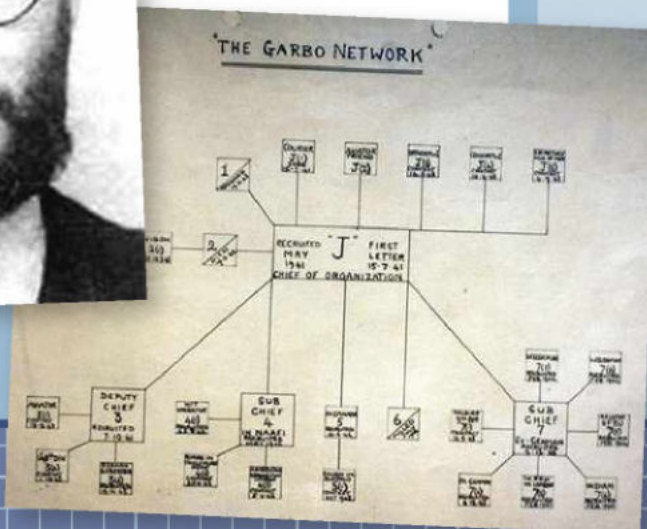
Deception played a critical role in the countdown to D-Day. The Allies went to enormous lengths to convince the Germans that the invasion was going to take place at Pas-de-Calais – far to the east of the Normandy beaches. Hitler's generals fell for the ruse hook, line and sinker – so much so that they positioned their most powerful available formation, the 15th Army, in Pas-de-Calais.

A key figure in the deception was a Spanish double agent called Garbo – real name Juan Pujol Garcia – who fed the Germans a stream of misinformation suggesting that the assault would take place in Pas-de-Calais. So convinced were the Germans that Garbo (and his team of 24 imaginary sub-agents) were giving them a direct line to Allied invasion plans, they awarded him the Iron Cross.

PAS-DE-CALAIS
The Allies convinced Hitler that the invasion would come further east than Normandy



THE GREAT GARBO
The Spanish double agent born Juan Pujol Garcia received both the Iron Cross and an MBE. His network included up to 24 fictitious agents.



MODEL AIRPLANE
Wooden Spitfires were deployed at dummy airfields to fool German aerial reconnaissance

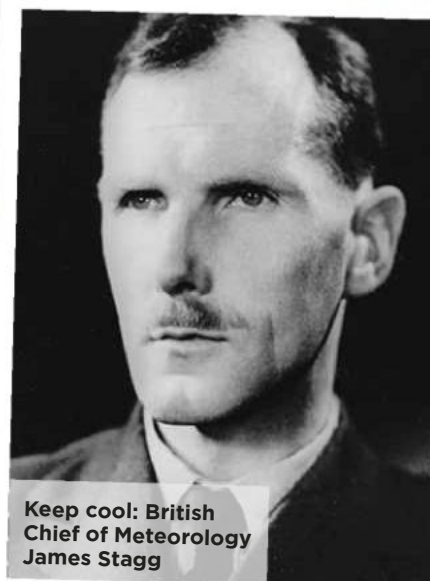
NEW MODEL ARMY THE PHANTOM MENACE

So keen were the Allies for the Germans to divert troops away from Normandy that they created a phantom invasion force in the South East of England – the nearest point to Pas-de-Calais. They positioned dummy vehicles and landing craft around embarkation points, and even photographed General Patton examining military hardware there.

WEATHER FORECAST HOW A STORM NEARLY SCUPPERED THE INVASION

After months of painstaking planning, the success or otherwise of the entire operation was in the hands of Eisenhower's chief meteorologist JM Stagg. On 5 June, it was his job to provide the all-important weather forecast for the following day. Get it wrong, and he could have condemned thousands of men to death.

The attack had already been delayed by a day due to a massive storm in the English Channel. Soldiers had to stand down and wait for orders. If the invasion was postponed again, it would have to wait for the next full-Moon period, when there would be enough light to illuminate landing sites. As it was, Stagg correctly forecast that the storm would abate on 6 June and Eisenhower could give the invasion the green light.



Keep cool: British Chief of Meteorology James Stagg

THE TRAINING REGIME

Getting 160,000 Allied troops combat-ready was an enormous undertaking

By the summer of 1944 – as the build-up for the Normandy invasion reached a crescendo – southern England had begun to resemble a vast military camp. Since January 1942, more than 1.5 million US military personnel had arrived in the UK, alongside 250,000 Canadian troops, thousands of French, Dutch, Belgian and Czech soldiers. This was, of course, in addition to Britain's own rapidly growing army.

rigorous training to prepare them for taking on a determined enemy.

The Allies decided the best form of training was a series of dummy landings onto beaches along England's southern coast – from Slapton Sands in Devon all the way along to

Littlehampton in West Sussex. And to ensure that details of the landings didn't slip out to prying enemy agents, at the beginning of April 1944 the military top brass set up a 10-mile exclusion zone along much of the south coast. No civilians were allowed in or out.

Training culminated with Exercise Fabius in May, in which 25,000 troops landed at Slapton Sands, Hayling Island, Bracklesham Bay and Littlehampton. The next time these newfound skills would be put to the test was D-Day.

2

Number of torpedoes carried by each German E-boat at Slapton – half the usual number.

Of these, almost 160,000 would take part in the D-Day landings. But before they could be packed in boats and shipped to the beaches or loaded onto planes and dropped into enemy territory, they first had to receive

GETTY X3, ALAMY X2

Troops of the US 7th Navy Beach Battalion train for whatever may await them on Omaha Beach



DISASTER IN DEVON

THE TRAGEDY OF SLAPTON

Visit Slapton Sands in Devon today and you will find a lone American Sherman tank guarding the beach. That tank stands as a memorial to one of the blackest days of the war for American forces, when at least 600 of their troops lost their lives during Exercise Tiger, a training exercise that went horribly wrong.

The troops had been preparing to practise a landing when their fleet was attacked by a group of German E-boats. Hundreds died in the water, waiting to be rescued – many because they panicked and put their life jackets on incorrectly.

On hearing of the disaster, General Eisenhower ordered that the news be suppressed for fear that it would strike a grievous blow to the troops' morale.

A Sherman Tank recovered from the ill-fated Exercise Tiger stands as a memorial today at Slapton Sands



EVACUATION

On 13 November 1943, residents of Slapton were told that they were to be evacuated, as **the war effort needed their village**. Some 3,000 locals were moved out, making way for the 15,000 American GIs.



MAY 1943

Back on Slapton Sands just a week after the tragedy, US troops take part in Exercise Fabius



TROOP MOVEMENTS

HERE COME THE YANKS

Around 3 million American soldiers passed through Britain during World War II, bringing with them Coca-Cola, nylons, cigarettes and pay packets up to five times fatter than their British counterparts.

It's little wonder then that they made quite an impression on their hosts. "The girls went mad," said Prudence Portman, a local woman who knew a number of GIs. "They never had such a good time. They had never been with fellows who had so much money."

Many Britons voiced their concerns that the influx of Americans into the country was undermining British values. Yet at least 70,000 women disagreed – that's the number who ended up marrying GIs.



20 DECEMBER 1943
Oversexed, overpaid and over here: US GIs fraternise with the locals in England

PARAS TRAINING

SCHOOL OF HARD KNOCKS

According to James Hill of the British 3rd Parachute Brigade, paratroopers' training for D-Day concentrated on speed, control, simplicity and fire effect.

"In order to achieve these four objectives we had to become amazingly fit. The initial training was quite hard, and many of the volunteers left – they simply couldn't stand the pace of the training.

"We knew we would have to fight at night so we spent a great deal of time doing night-time training. For one week every month, my brigade used to operate at night, sleeping during the daytime."

IN THE LINE OF FIRE

GHOST TOWN

In November 1943, the residents of Tyneham, Dorset, received a letter from a major-general at the war department: "In the National Interest, it is necessary to move you from your homes, and everything possible will be done to help you, both by payment of compensation, and by finding other accommodation for you if you are unable to do so yourself."

The village, which was requisitioned as an Allied training ground, was never returned to its prewar residents and remains uninhabited to this day.



Tyneham, Dorset, was requisitioned in 1943



THE SAME SANDS

A gravel and shingle beach, **Slapton Sands** was selected to be used by US troops for training due to its **similarity to Utah Beach**.

THE BIG STORY 6 JUNE 1944: D-DAY

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON

D-Day was timed around a full Moon, which would provide improved light to **help the pilots and paratroops see** where they were going.



6 JUNE 1944
Men of the US infantry
paratroop regiment take off
aboard a C-47 transport

3

6 JUNE 1944
US 101st Airborne head
for their landing position
behind Utah Beach

HELL FROM ABOVE

Thousands of paratroopers dropped into the Normandy countryside to take the fight to the stunned German forces

Over Normandy, the low rumble of Allied aircraft filled the skies as they dropped thousands of elite paratroopers in the early hours of 6 June.

12,797

Americans buried in three temporary cemeteries in and around Ste-Mère-Église from 1944-48.

To say that a lot was riding on the paratroopers' performance is something of an understatement: succeed in the mission of seizing key bridges, villages and road

crossings and the main invasion forces would be able to break out from their beach heads. Fail, and the counterattacking German forces may have strangled the invasion at birth, rendering all other operations pointless.

STE-MÈRE-ÉGLISE MAN OF STEELE

The little French commune of Sainte-Mère-Église will forever be associated with D-Day, not least for the exploits of one of the US troops to drop on the village, John Steele.

Steele's parachute got caught on the tower of the village church. For two hours he hung there, pretending to be dead while the battle raged below. He was then captured by the Germans, but escaped and rejoined his unit.

Today, a parachute and an effigy of Steele hangs from the steeple of that same church.

GLIDERS

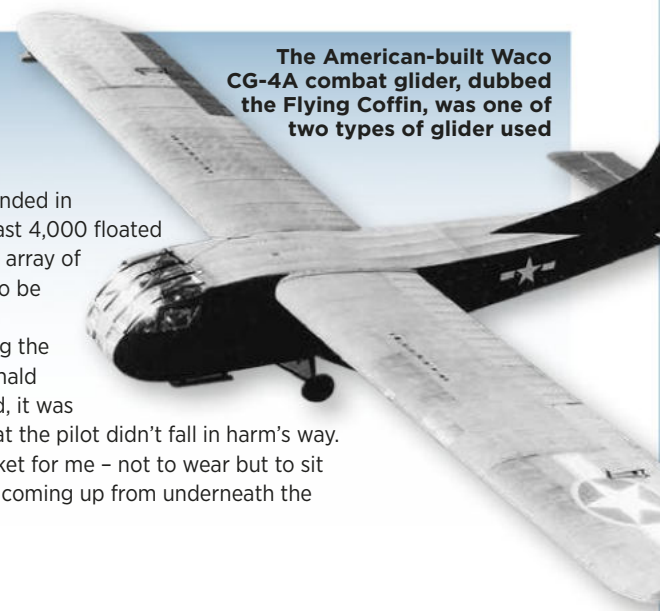
WIND POWER

Not all of the 24,000 airborne troops that landed in Normandy on D-Day used parachutes. At least 4,000 floated into France in gliders, carrying with them an array of guns, heavy weapons and military vehicles to be employed behind enemy lines.

There were relatively few casualties among the glider crew on 6 June. Yet as glider pilot Donald MacRae recalls, with no parachutes on board, it was certainly in the crew's interests to ensure that the pilot didn't fall in harm's way.

"Some of the guys found an extra flak jacket for me – not to wear but to sit on," he recalled. "They didn't want anything coming up from underneath the plane to hit anything vital!"

The American-built Waco CG-4A combat glider, dubbed the Flying Coffin, was one of two types of glider used



CRICKET NOISE-MAKER

You and your fellow paratroopers are scattered across Normandy in the dead of night – so how do you distinguish friend from foe? The answer lies in this child's toy, made by the ACME Whistle Company. If you heard someone approaching, you clicked the cricket. If they clicked back, you knew you had encountered a comrade.

GAS DETECTION BRASSARD

No one could be sure whether Hitler would employ gas against invading troops as a desperate last measure, so paratroopers wore a gas detection brassard around their arms. The brassard was made of a strong paper material that turned red or pink when it came into contact with poison gas.

EQUIPMENT BUNDLE LIGHTS

This small but essential bit of kit was clipped to equipment bundles before operations. Paratroopers would follow the flashing lights once they'd landed in enemy territory to find essential food, weapons and medical supplies.

MACHETE, COMBAT KNIFE AND SWITCH BLADE

Many paratroopers dropped into battle armed with these three blades. The M3 combat knife was designed for elite troops likely to be involved in close-quarters combat. Paratroopers used the switch blade to cut themselves out of their parachute lines and harnessing on landing, while the machete could do serious damage to any German who crossed their paths.

EQUIPMENT

A WEIGHT ON THEIR SHOULDERS

Paratroopers carried on average over 30kg of equipment – not counting their parachute – while officers carried up to 40kg. In addition to weapons, compass, flares and ammunition, their pockets were filled with 'emergency rations', including chewing gum, tobacco and Nescafé instant coffee.

THOMPSON MACHINE GUN

This powerful piece of rapid-fire equipment was the weapon of choice for paratroopers, as it came into its own during close combat. The troops went into action with 300 rounds of 45-calibre bullets to fire out of the Thompson via 15 magazines hidden in the pockets of their jumpsuits.

“THE TIDE HAS TURNED! THE FREE MEN OF THE WORLD ARE MARCHING TOGETHER TO VICTORY! WE WILL ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN FULL VICTORY!”

GENERAL DWIGHT D EISENHOWER, 6 JUNE 1944

THE MK2 GRENADE

The 'pineapple' grenade would have accompanied many paratroopers into action on D-Day. It was filled with TNT, which exploded the cast-iron shell into lethal fragments. Before the war, the MK2 was painted yellow, but by 1944, most were issued in green, as yellow was too easily spotted by the enemy.

4

STORMING THE BEACHES

On D-Day, Allied forces secured five tentative but critical footholds in Nazi-occupied France



ABOVE: US infantry en route to Normandy MAIN: British troops from the South Lancashire and Middlesex regiments come ashore at Sword Beach

By the early hours of 6 June, an enormous armada of almost 7,000 ships carrying over 150,000 men had assembled off the Isle of Wight, ready to sail for France.

Five Normandy beaches – codenamed Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword – were their destination. But before the invasion could begin, the boats had to navigate the English Channel, and that meant negotiating marauding German warships, enemy mines and rough seas.

The Royal Navy neutralised the first two threats courtesy of a huge naval protection screen and a 15-mile-wide mine-swept corridor across the Channel. Yet the third hazard

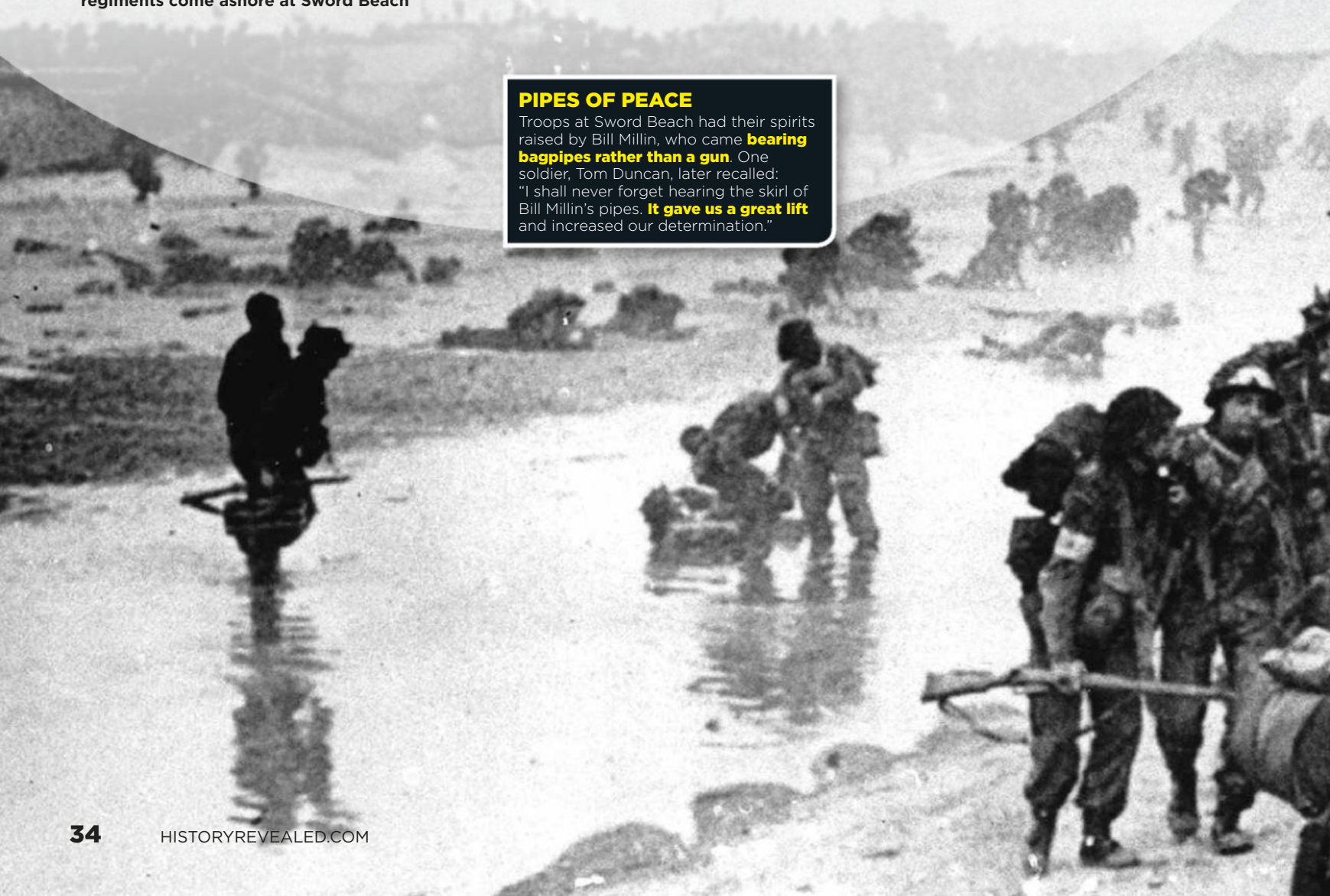
proved far more problematic. The tail end of a massive storm was creating mountainous waves and made the crossing hellish for the troops crammed below decks in bunks.

“I dozed off before we really turned on full steam, only to be awoken by a horribly sickly feeling inside,” recalled Eric Broadhead of the Durham Light Infantry. “[The ship] was rolling in every imaginable direction. The seasickness pills had failed if ever anything did fail.”

A few hours later, however, the fleet had arrived off the Normandy coast and the boats had fanned out to their allotted targets. The landing craft were lowered into the waves, the troops clambered down netting into them, and headed for the beaches.

PIPES OF PEACE

Troops at Sword Beach had their spirits raised by Bill Millin, who came **bearing bagpipes rather than a gun**. One soldier, Tom Duncan, later recalled: “I shall never forget hearing the skirl of Bill Millin’s pipes. **It gave us a great lift** and increased our determination.”



THE LANDINGS

TALES OF THE BEACHES



Success at Utah

Casualties on Utah were the lightest of all the beaches – 197 out of 23,000 men. By the end of the day, US infantry had made far better progress than their commanders expected, linking up with paratroopers who had been dropped inland in the early hours.

“We should have unloaded and backed off the beach,” said British sailor Michael Jennings, “but due to the flatness the tide ran out leaving us high and dry. We decided it would be safer ashore, so we left the craft and ran, dropping whenever a shell burst.

“We jumped into a trench with an American soldier chewing gum, who asked if we were commandos. Our reply was that we were sailors waiting to get out as fast as we could!”

Carnage on Omaha

More Allied troops died on Omaha than any other beach. It was bristling with mortars, machine guns and artillery that cut the first wave of mainly American troops down in their hundreds.

“The noise was deafening,” said Bob Shotwell of the US 149th Amphibious Combat Engineers. “Big guns fired, engines on wheels roared, men shouted and geysers of water erupted around our craft. It seemed like mass confusion.

“Bits and pieces pop into focus... a hand. An arm with no body around it. A helmet with a head in it. I wondered if the next shell would be mine.”

Sprinting for Gold

The chiefly British assailants of Gold Beach also met with stiff resistance, partly because the Germans had heavily fortified a village on the beach.

“Down the ramps we went,” said Durham Light Infantryman Eric Broadhead. “Then came 10 horrible yards between ship and shore with water in between. Each one of us let out a gasp as the water swirled around and we struggled for shore. It was the hardest 10 yards I ever did.

“After five minutes regrouping as a battalion, I saw a real-life German soldier for the first time. He was being brought in as a prisoner by the lads who beat us ashore.”

Jumping off at Juno

The first wave ashore on Juno – primarily Canadian troops – suffered 50 per cent casualties, the second highest of the D-Day beaches. Despite this heavy toll, the Canadians were off the beach and heading inland within a few hours.

“I wanted to be one of the first to land, not because of any heroics, but waiting your turn on the exposed ramp was much worse than going in,” said one Canadian soldier of the moment his landing craft reached the beach. “Our beach was littered with those who had been a jump ahead of us. A captured blockhouse being used as a dressing station was literally surrounded by piles of bodies.”

Sword fighting

Almost 30,000 men – most of them British – came ashore at the most easterly beach. Some of them had advanced five miles inland by the end of the day, yet they failed to achieve one key first-day objective: the capture of the city of Caen. WW Jeffries, who served with No 6 Commando and landed at Sword, recalled:

“After leaving the beach we made our way through open grassland... we moved so fast that we were on to one group of Germans drinking coffee in the edge of a field.”

2.5
MILLION

The number of Allied troops who entered France via Port Winston, one of two Mulberry harbours developed by the British. The artificial structures were made in Britain and taken across the Channel in sections after the invasion.

READY FOR DEFEAT

PREPARED FOR THE WORST

If you're looking for proof that the success of the D-Day landings was far from a foregone conclusion, then here it is: a statement that Allied Supreme Commander General Eisenhower had prepared for the eventuality of the landings being a failure. It read:

“Our landings in the Cherbourg-Harve area have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I have withdrawn the troops. My decision to attack at this time and place was based on the best information available. If any blame or fault attaches to this attempt, it is mine alone.”

OFF THE BEACH

Sword was the least well defended of the Normandy beaches, and, **within little over an hour of landing**, Allied troops had made it off the beach.

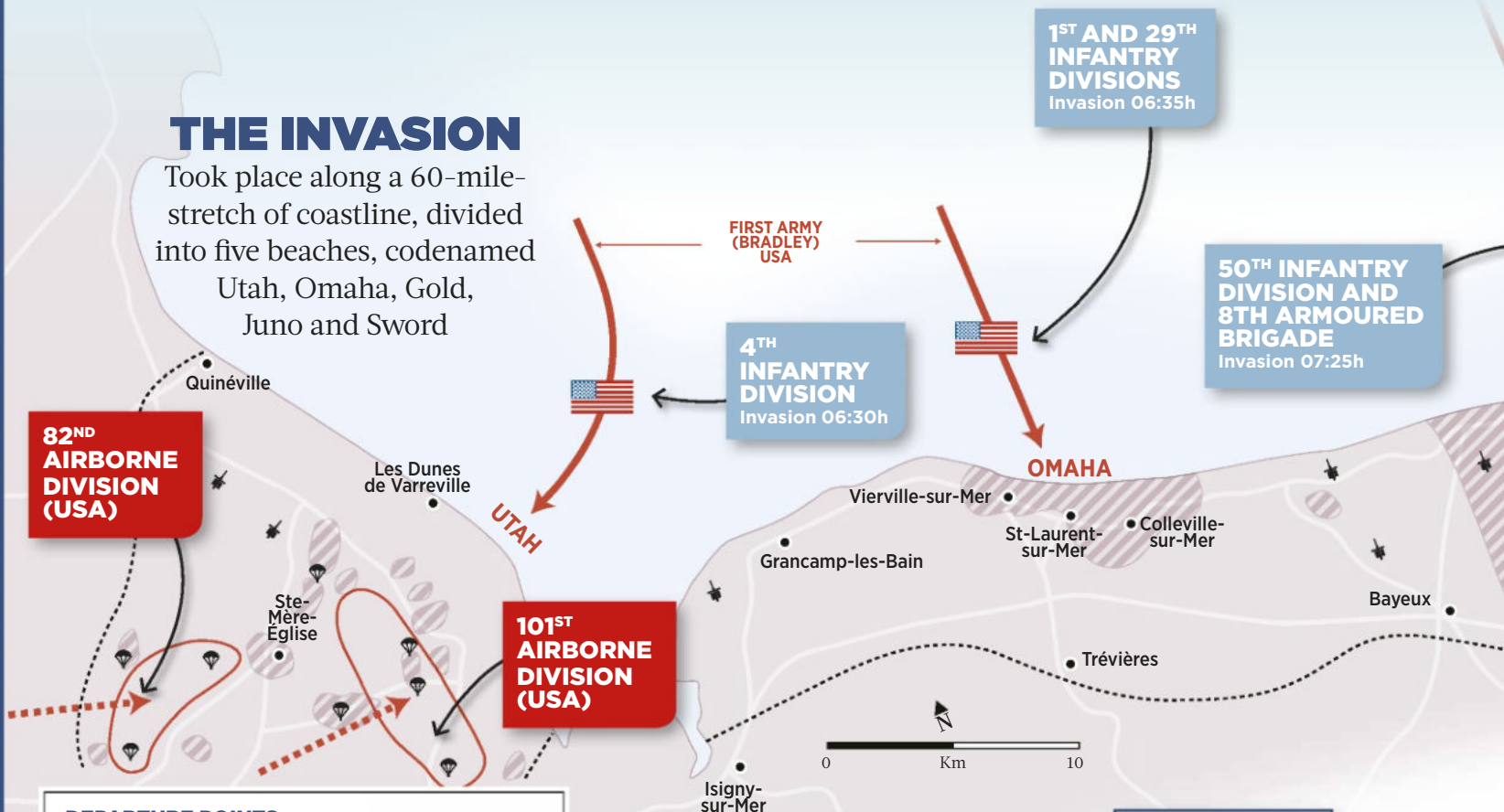
STORMING THE BEACHES (CONT.)

Where did the invasion take place?

The invasion of Normandy began in the early hours of 6 June. By 24 July, some 1.3 million Allied troops would have crossed into France, and joined the push towards Berlin.

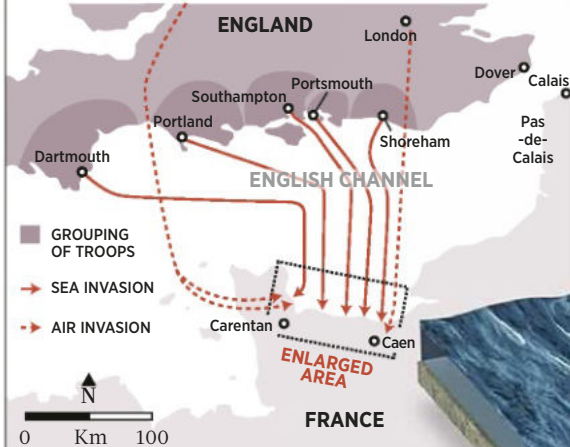
THE INVASION

Took place along a 60-mile-stretch of coastline, divided into five beaches, codenamed Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword



DEPARTURE POINTS

The Germans believed that the invasion would take place in the Pas-de-Calais. When the invasion force appeared on the Normandy coast, the Germans were not expecting it and were not prepared for it.



NAZI DEFENCES

In 1942, Hitler ordered the building of the 'Atlantic Wall' – a barrier to disrupt the expected Allied invasion.

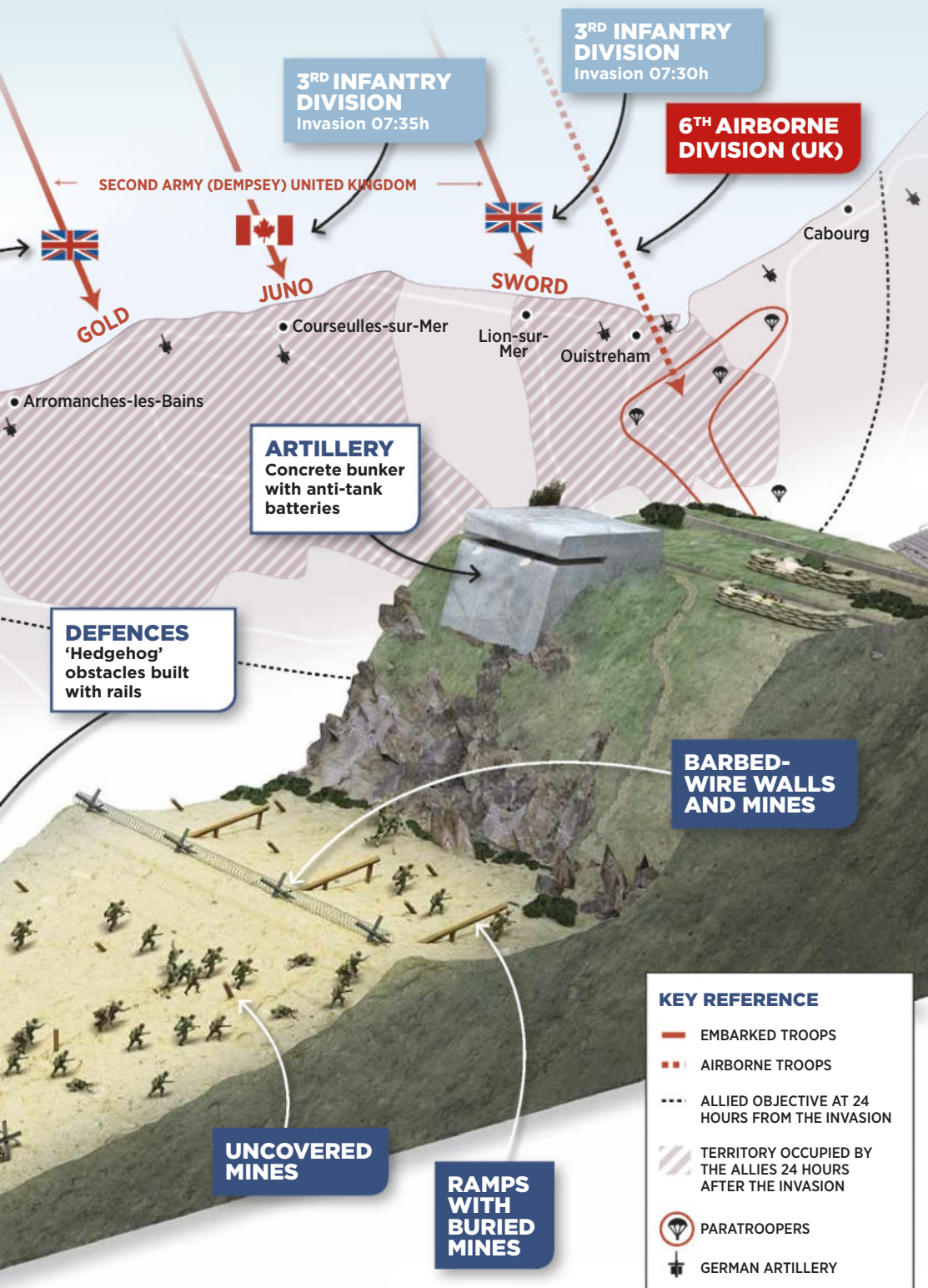
LANDING CRAFT

Troop landing motorboats could carry a light vehicle and about 60 men



"THE AIRBORNE TROOPS ARE WELL ESTABLISHED, AND THE LANDINGS ARE ALL PROCEEDING WITH MUCH LESS LOSS THAN WE EXPECTED"

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S D-DAY SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



VEHICLES

The invasion of Normandy took a huge range of specialist land, sea and air craft



LANCASTER BOMBER

The Avro Lancaster was first put into action in 1942, the 'Lanc' featured a long bomb bay, allowing it to deliver large bombs. The chances of surviving the war on a bomber crew were lower than for an infantry officer in a World War I trench.



LANDING CRAFT

This Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) mk3 is now displayed at the Ouistreham Museum of the Atlantic Wall. The American craft could reach 10 knots, while transporting 60 fully equipped soldiers, or even a 30-ton tank.



CHURCHILL AVRE CARPET-LAYER

This modified tank used a bobbins to lay carpet, with the tank itself driving over the matting as it was laid. Carpets enabled heavy vehicles to cross soft beaches.



'Easy' company of the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment - the real *Band of Brothers*



Sgt Ogden-Smith, who snuck onto French beaches in early 1944 to collect sand samples

BEHIND ENEMY LINES

A series of daring special forces missions compromised the Germans' ability to strike back

The assaults on the five Normandy beaches on 6 June 1944 have rightly attracted most of the headlines down the years. But without a series of special operations - swift, surgical strikes behind enemy lines - it's unlikely that the invasion would have got off first base.

Elite troops from Britain, France and the United States were all involved. Operation Houndsworth saw over 100 SAS troops parachuting into the Burgundy region of France and - with the help of the French Resistance - blowing up supply dumps and railway lines.

In another mission - Operation Dingson - almost 200 Free French paratroopers jumped

into Brittany in order to help local resistance fighters attack German troops preparing to advance into Normandy.

However, one of the most remarkable special operations of the entire campaign took place months before D-Day. Captain Logan Scott-

Bowden and Sergeant Bruce Ogden-Smith of the British Special Boat Service (SBS) - armed with torches, compasses and a Colt 45 each - swam to a number of Normandy beaches to collect samples of sand. These helped the Allies determine which beaches would be the most suitable targets for large-scale landings. For their bravery, Ogden-Smith received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Scott-Bowden, who died in February this year, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

326,000

Number of troops who had crossed the channel by 11 June

BAND OF BROTHERS

THE BRILLIANCE OF BRÉCOURT

The award-winning television series *Band of Brothers* portrayed the American assault on a heavily fortified German battery at Brécourt Manor as one of the most brilliant actions of D-Day. In fact, the attack was, if anything, even more extraordinary than depicted on the TV series.

As the site of a powerful German battery containing four 105mm howitzers, Brécourt was posing a mortal threat to Allied troops advancing up Utah Beach on the morning of D-Day.

Enter Lieutenant Richard Winters, leading a group of 23 elite American paratroopers charged with the unenviable task of silencing Brécourt's guns. On arriving on the scene, Winters and his men proceeded to attack the guns with grenades and TNT, using a system of trenches that connected the Germans' artillery positions to pin the defenders down with covering fire.

Winters' men were outnumbered two to one, and were confronted by an entrenched machine gun position, but that didn't stop them taking out three of the four howitzers before reinforcements arrived to help them finish off the job.

The brilliant, audacious assault has since been hailed as *the* classic example of small-unit tactics overcoming a larger enemy – and it helped ensure that the landings on Utah were relatively bloodless.

BELOW: Richard Winters, as portrayed by Damien Lewis in *Band of Brothers* and (inset) at Toccoa Training Camp, 1942
RIGHT A memorial stands at Brécourt Manor today



DUMMY TROOPS

SHOCK AND AWE

One of the primary aims of special operations on D-Day was to create panic among the German defenders – and one particular covert mission, which involved dropping decoy parachutists behind the fighting zones, certainly did that.

"The idea was to confuse the Germans," said Squadron Leader William Stoneman, who was an RAF rear gunner on the mission. "The decoy men exploded on impact with the ground and left the enemy uncertain about what was happening."

'Oscar' dummy paratroopers like this one were dropped over different parts of Normandy to confuse the enemy

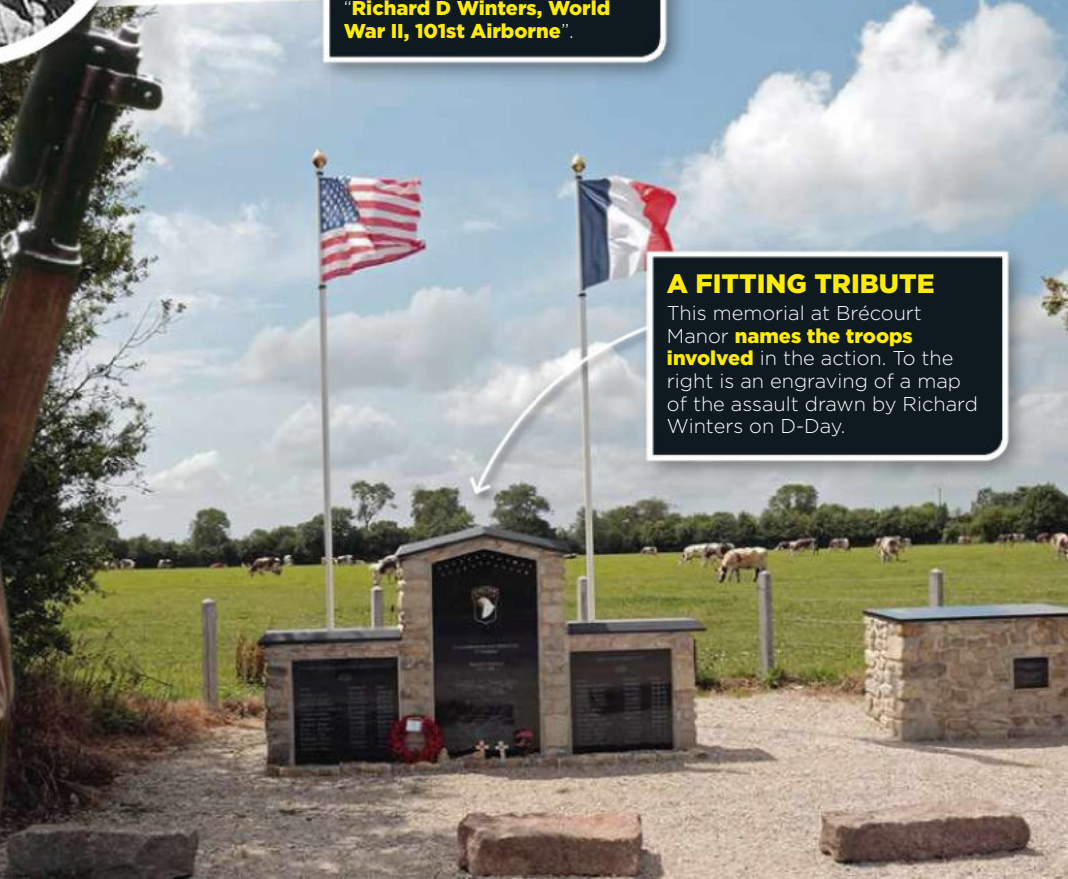
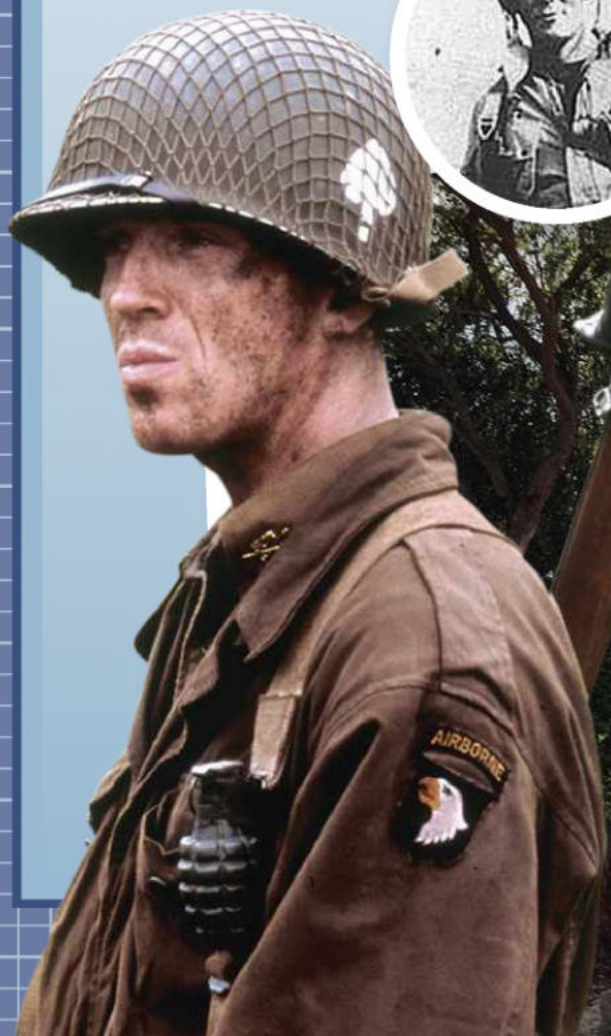


LONG LIFE

After his death at the age of 92 in 2011, Major Winters' grave was marked simply "Richard D Winters, World War II, 101st Airborne".

A FITTING TRIBUTE

This memorial at Brécourt Manor **names the troops involved** in the action. To the right is an engraving of a map of the assault drawn by Richard Winters on D-Day.



THE LONGEST DAY

24 hours that changed the war

The future of Europe hinged on one day. Follow the events as they unfolded, from the first airborne landings to the attempts to strike inland as midnight approached

00:16 HOURS

Within minutes of the clock ushering in 6 June 1944, one of the greatest invasions in the history of warfare gets under way.

Troops of the 6th British Airborne Division are the first to see action, deep behind German lines. In the dead of night, they steal into Normandy in six Horsa gliders. One of their prime targets is Pegasus Bridge, spanning the Caen canal. Capture the bridge and they will seriously hamper German attempts to attack the Allied landing beaches; fail, and the invasion may be thrown into disarray.

Luckily, after a brief fight, the British subdue the bridge's defenders. Operation Deadstick, as the assault was known, will later be hailed "The most outstanding flying achievement of the war".

00:48

As 1am approaches, the first of around 13,000 American paratroopers start to fall out of the sky. They are being dropped into Normandy to secure key towns, bridges and road crossings. >

21,222

Germans buried at La Cambe military war cemetery near Bayeux, Normandy



RUN FOR YOUR LIVES

German machine-gun fire at Omaha was heavy, and the **sprint from the sea-wall fortifications across the beach** to the foot of the cliffs cost the lives of a great many American soldiers.

**“SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND
AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE...
YOU WILL BRING ABOUT THE
DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN
WAR MACHINE, THE ELIMINATION
OF NAZI TYRANNY OVER THE
OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF
EUROPE, AND SECURITY FOR
OURSELVES IN A FREE WORLD”**

GENERAL DWIGHT D EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE, 6 JUNE 1944

SEA DEFENCES

The fortifications along the beaches were designed to **rip the underside of landing craft** at high tide. In addition, strong winds and tides meant that **many of the craft landing at Omaha Beach were in the wrong place**, leading to confusion on the beach.

Soldiers crawl ashore on their bellies through the defences on Omaha Beach



THE BIG STORY 6 JUNE 1944: D-DAY



American troops begin the final part of their journey by climbing down into the landing craft



18

Number of Infantry divisions stationed at Pas-de-Calais. Normandy and Brittany shared 14.

Yet it's not long before American commanders realise that the attack isn't going to plan. A combination of bad weather, terrible visibility and poorly marked landing zones results in thousands of paratroopers being scattered, leaderless across the countryside. Many are shot during their descent, or before they can free themselves from their shoots.

Twenty-four hours later, only a third of the troops are under the control of their divisions – but they still take the fight to the Germans, causing havoc among the confused defenders.

02:15

The German high command, already reeling at the airborne troops' assault inland, receives the gravest of news: a massive Allied fleet has been spotted off the coast of Cherbourg.

03:00

The Allies make their next big move: waves of bombers begin attacking German defensive positions along the Normandy coast. With fighter support – and complete domination of the air – they are able to carry out their raids with virtual impunity.

Hundreds of miles to the east in the Berghof (Hitler's retreat high in the German mountains), the Führer goes to bed blissfully unaware of the drama unfolding on the French coast. By the time he wakes, the invasion of Europe will be well and truly under way.

04:00

The massive invasion fleet arrives off the Normandy coast. Over 150,000 men, carried across the English Channel by 7,000 ships, prepare to come ashore. Their first task is to clamber down netting into the landing crafts that will take them to the beaches.

05:30

The Allies get their first taste of German firepower, as enemy shore batteries open up on the fleet.

05:35

The Allies unleash what they believe will be a game-changing weapon: scores of amphibious tanks that will 'swim' to the beaches from 2 miles out and overpower the German defences.

That, at least, is the theory. But, for the tanks targeting Omaha Beach, the reality is far, far different. Most sink within minutes of entering the water – overwhelmed by the unseasonably

rough waters. Only two make it ashore, making the task of taking the beach significantly tougher. For those troops landing at Omaha, it is a sign of things to come.

06:30

The landing craft come to a halt, the ramps are lowered and American troops begin charging onto their two target beaches – Utah and Omaha. The invasion forces meet with comparatively little resistance on Utah, taking the beach in a matter of hours at the cost of under 200 casualties.

MANY OF THE AMPHIBIOUS TANKS SANK WITHIN MINUTES, OVERWHELMED BY UNSEASONABLY ROUGH WATERS

By contrast, Omaha is a bloodbath. The defences are bristling with funnelled mortars, machine guns and artillery – manned by hardened veterans of the eastern front. Navigation hiccups mean most landing craft miss their targets. The result is carnage. One report reads: "Within 10 minutes of the ramps being lowered, every officer had been killed or wounded. It had become a struggle for survival and rescue."

Canadian soldiers with bicycles land at Juno Beach



Royal Marine commandos begin to move inland from Sword Beach

Americans injured at Omaha await evacuation from Colleville-sur-Mer, home today to an American WWII cemetery, where almost 10,000 troops are buried



US soldiers search captured German Waffen SS soldiers at Gavray, Normandy

06.39

Elite American troops of the 2nd Ranger Battalion approach the Normandy coast in a flotilla of 12 craft. Their target is Pointe du Hoc, a 30-metre cliff offering commanding views over Utah and Omaha Beaches. Not only is Pointe du Hoc the base for 200 German infantry, it has formidable defences capable of unleashing hell on the invaders below. In short, it has to be taken.

Shortly after stepping ashore, the Rangers have scaled the cliff and are sending the Germans into retreat. Later in the day, the Germans will counterattack and force the Rangers back into a 200-yard-wide defensive position inside the battery. Despite this, they never retake the position.

07:25

Virtually four years to the day after the last troops had been evacuated from Dunkirk at the climax of one of the most humiliating episodes in their history, British soldiers finally return to France in large numbers once again – landing at Gold and Sword Beaches.

“I ran so fast, I would have beaten Jesse Owens that day,” recalls Trooper Fred Walker, one of thousands of British soldiers to attack Sword Beach that morning. “I was frightened out of my life.”

Despite Walker’s nerves, the British subdue German resistance on both beaches. Fourteen thousand Canadian troops also prevail along the coast at Juno Beach – yet they sustain heavy casualties in the process.

By the end of the day, it’s claimed, soldiers of the Canadian 3rd Division, have penetrated further into France than any other Allied troops.

13:45

As the battle rages on the beaches, British Lancaster and Halifax bombers head inland towards Caen. The British plan to capture the strategically vital city on the opening day of the invasion, and drop hundreds of tonnes of bombs in order to pave the way for a ground assault.

However, the raid is to become highly controversial. The bombers

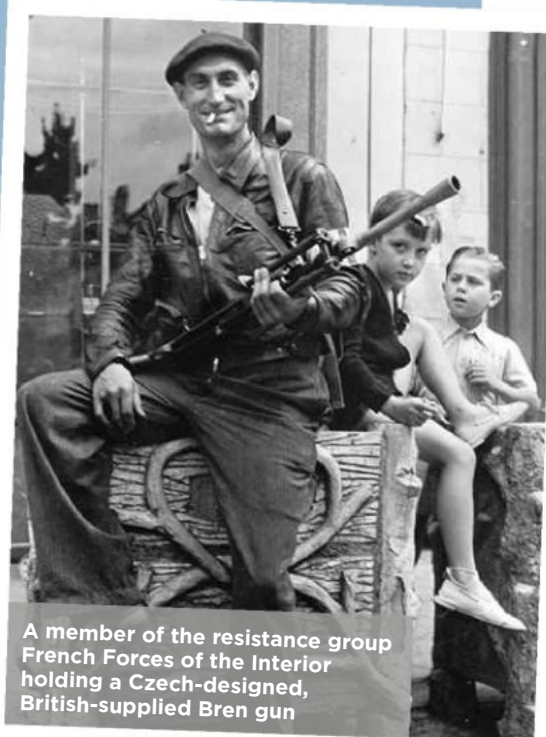
RESISTANCE FIGHTERS INSIDE JOB

The French Resistance, acting on signals from London, set about causing chaos across France

As British, American and Canadian troops awaited the order to go into action, deep in the Normandy countryside thousands of French Resistance fighters were primed to strike at the Nazis too. All they needed was a signal from the Allies that the invasion was under way.

For many, that signal arrived in the form of a line from Paul-Marie Verlaine’s poem *Chanson D’Automne*, transmitted from London by the BBC. On hearing, “Wounds my heart with a monotonous languor” (late on 5 June), the Resistance knew the invasion was imminent. They

hit the Germans’ essential infrastructure as hard as they could, destroying trains, cutting telephone cables and sabotaging electrical facilities.



A member of the resistance group French Forces of the Interior holding a Czech-designed, British-supplied Bren gun

level the centre of the city, miss many of their German targets and kill 800 civilians over the next 48 hours.

When asked what the bombing felt like, one resident says: "Imagine a rat sewn up inside a football during an international match."

14:00

Seven long and bloody hours after landing at Omaha, the Americans begin clearing the first exits from the beach. They have sustained horrendous casualties storming the formidable German defences – so many that General Omar Bradley had considered abandoning the landings at the beach, as the sea was crammed with dead bodies.

By mid-afternoon, however, thanks in part to a sustained bombardment from the Royal Navy, the survivors have rallied and are making tortuous progress up the bluffs that dissect the German positions.

16:00

"If you don't throw the British into the sea, the war will be lost!" These are the fiery words of an unnamed German commander as, 16 hours after the dawn of D-Day, Hitler finally gives the go-ahead for a counterattack.

All day, the German response to the invasion has been compromised by their dysfunctional command structure – and Hitler's sleeping habits. The Führer doesn't rise from his bed until noon, and few of his generals are prepared to take decisive action without his consent.

On being told of the landings, Hitler declares: "The news couldn't be better. As long as they were in Britain, we couldn't get at them." Yet still he dithers.

By the time the German tanks do rumble into action in any great numbers, they find themselves at the mercy of British and American aircraft and are unable to prevent the Allies holding the beaches. They do, however, scupper any plans the British harboured of taking Caen that day.

17:21

Eleven hours after the attack on Omaha began, the beach is finally able to take "wheeled and tracked vehicular traffic" on much of the beach. Yet this achievement has come at a terrible price – 3,000 Allied casualties – and by the end of the day, the Americans have advanced barely a mile and a half off the beach. Elsewhere the news is better: by 6pm British Hussar tanks have advanced 10 miles inland.

24:00

As the clock strikes midnight, all five beaches have been secured, around 160,000 troops have come ashore and, most significantly, the Allies have secured a foothold in western Europe that will eventually take them deep into Germany.

Ahead of the invasion, Dwight D Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied forces in Europe, told his troops: "I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle." His confidence had been justified. 📍

GENERAL BRADLEY CONSIDERED ABANDONING THE LANDINGS AT THE BEACH, AS THE SEA WAS CRAMMED WITH DEAD BODIES



The news that everyone has been waiting years for finally arrives back in Britain



EXPERT VIEW

*Oxford University
military historian
Roderick Bailey*

"THE ALLIES HAD LEARNED FROM FAILURES EARLIER IN THE WAR"

How highly do you rate D-Day?

It's hard to argue against its status as one of the most impressive amphibious invasions in military history. In terms of levels of planning, feats of engineering, the daring of the airborne raids and the brilliance of the pre-invasion deception plans, it really does take some beating.

What made the landings a success?

If I had to single out one particular factor, it would have to be planning. The Allies had learned from failed amphibious landings earlier in the war – such as at Dieppe in 1942 – and were determined to leave nothing to chance. To pick out just one example, how about when they jammed enemy radar in the English Channel on the night of 5-6 June? This proved so successful that, when the Allied fleet appeared off the coast of Normandy, it came as a complete shock.

What didn't go so well?

Well the weather certainly didn't help. Heavy winds caused havoc with the mass drop of airborne troops, and meant that paratroopers found themselves scattered across Normandy.

Also, the naval bombardment of the beaches was pretty ineffective. The German defences were relatively unscathed, and that made the task of taking the beaches far, far tougher.

How poor was the German response?

The German response was sluggish – due, in part, to a dysfunctional command structure. But I think we should beware of making too much of German deficiencies.

Their failure to react quicker on the day was conditioned by the brilliance of the Allied deception operation, and once they'd come to terms with what was going on, the German defence stiffened rapidly. Remember, it took the Allies two months to break out of Normandy.

GET HOOKED!

There are countless stories, books, TV programmes, exhibition, memorials and movies based around D-Day. Here's our pick of the crop...

EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS

There are a number of events in Britain and France for the 70th anniversary



▼ D-DAY MUSEUM, PORTSMOUTH

Britain's only museum dedicated solely to D-Day has a host of events planned to commemorate the 70th anniversary. www.ddaymuseum.co.uk

▲ IWM DUXFORD

With the Imperial War Museum London currently closed, head to Duxford for a number of D-Day related events. www.iwm.org.uk/visits/iwm-duxford



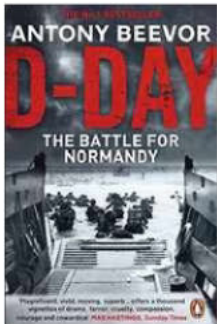
The Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial overlooks Omaha Beach

▲ NORMANDY

There is plenty to see in Normandy, from remnants of the Mulberry harbour to museums, statues, sculptures and, most poignantly, military cemeteries. Check before travelling, as some sites have restricted access around the anniversary.

BOOKS AND WEBSITES

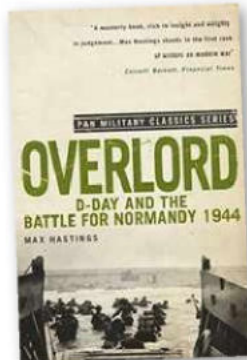
D-Day has kept historians busy for decades, but some of the more recent offerings are also some of the best



▲ D-DAY: THE BATTLE FOR NORMANDY

by Antony Beevor

Beevor's book brings the fighting to life. There's a reason he sells millions of copies.



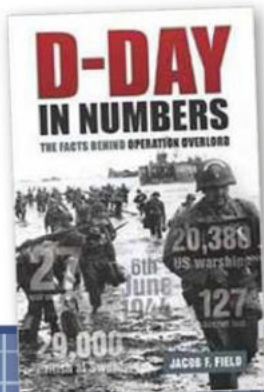
▲ OVERLORD: D-DAY AND THE BATTLE FOR NORMANDY 1944

by Max Hastings

Both sides of the campaign are vividly explored in a balanced manner that leaves no pebble unturned. A classic.

◀ D-DAY IN NUMBERS: THE FACTS BEHIND OPERATION OVERLORD

by Jacob F Field
A quickfire tour of the planning, execution and aftermath. Packed with stats and curious stories.



CINEMA, FILM AND TELEVISION

Reconstructing such an audacious invasion is a exhausting task, even for Hollywood...

► THE LONGEST DAY (1962)

The all-star blockbuster tells the full story of the build-up and the day itself. Bags of drama and genuinely touching scenes to boot. Stars John Wayne, Rod Steiger, Richard Burton, Sean Connery, Robert Mitchum, Henry Fonda, etc...



► BAND OF BROTHERS (2001)

A genuine contender for 'best TV series ever made', follows 'Easy' Company, from basic training to parachuting on D-Day, through the Battle of the Bulge to VE Day. Stephen Ambrose's book, from which it's adapted, is also excellent.

◀ SAVING PRIVATE RYAN (1998)

Tom Hanks stars and Steven Spielberg directs this epic blockbuster. The opening half hour is probably about as realistic a portrayal of the Normandy landings as Hollywood has ever produced.





TIMELINE D-Day to Berlin:

Follow the Allies on their way to triumph, from the beaches of Normandy,

6 JUNE 1944 D-DAY

Almost 160,000 Allied troops establish five beachheads in Normandy, opening up a long-awaited second front in German-occupied western Europe.



Half-drowned in action, a US soldier is helped ashore at Omaha Beach

7 JUNE 1944 SLOW PROGRESS

British troops take the town of Bayeux, yet the Allies soon find themselves bogged down in the French countryside in what becomes known as the Battle of the Hedgerows.

9 JULY 1944 CAEN FALLS AT LAST

The strategically vital Normandy city of Caen succumbs to British and Canadian forces after weeks of bitter fighting. The Allies had originally hoped to take the city on D-Day.

25 JULY 1944 ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH

The launch of Operation Cobra sees the Allies make rapid progress in Normandy. By early August, American General George Patton's 3rd Army has swept into Brittany.



15 APRIL 1945 NAZI BRUTALITY COMES TO LIGHT

British and Canadian troops liberate Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and find 13,000 corpses lying around the site, unburied. Most of the 53,000 surviving inmates are half-starved and seriously ill.



24 MARCH 1945 OVER THE RHINE

US troops seize the bridge over the last major physical barrier between them and Berlin at the German town of Remagen, and begin to cross.

13 FEBRUARY 1945 DRESDEN IS LEVELLED

In four raids over three days, British and American bombers drop 3,900 tonnes of bombs and incendiary devices on the capital of the German state of Saxony. Up to 25,000 people die in the bombing and resulting firestorm.



From left to right: Churchill, FDR and Stalin take a seat



25 APRIL 1945 EAST MEETS WEST

Soviet and US troops give the world's press a priceless photo opportunity when they meet at the River Elbe near Torgau, Germany. The country is now effectively cut in two.

29 APRIL 1945 FEEDING THE DUTCH

The RAF and US Air Force drop 11,000 tonnes of food over the western Netherlands - with the acquiescence of German troops - to help starving Dutch civilians. About 22,000 died in the famine that struck the country.

30 APRIL 1945 THE FÜHRER'S SUICIDE

With Soviet troops closing in, Adolf Hitler and his new wife, Eva Braun, kill themselves in their Berlin bunker. Joseph Goebbels succeeds Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

Hitler's bunker was partially burned out to strip it of evidence after his suicide



the road to victory

into the heart of the Nazi empire



15 AUGUST 1944 THE WAR GOES SOUTH

The Allies unleash Operation Dragoon, a massive invasion of southern France, which forces the Germans to withdraw all troops from the south of the country.

25 AUGUST 1944 PARIS IS FREE

After over four years of Nazi occupation, the capital is liberated by Free French and US forces. General Dietrich von Choltitz, Commander of the German garrison, defies orders from the Führer, when he refuses to burn the city to the ground.

25 SEPTEMBER 1944 MARKET GARDEN FAILS

The British mission to seize strategic canals, bridges and tributaries beyond the River Rhine is called off after heavy losses. The plan to drop 40,000 airborne troops behind enemy lines results in over 15,000 casualties.



American soldiers en route to the beaches of Normandy



4 FEBRUARY 1945 THE YALTA CONFERENCE

With victory on the horizon, British, American, and Soviet leaders Winston Churchill, Franklin D Roosevelt, and Josef Stalin meet in the Crimean city of Yalta to discuss the organisation of postwar Europe.

16 DECEMBER 1944 THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

The Germans launch a counterattack through the Ardennes forest. The move catches the Allies off-guard, and it's a month before it finally grinds to a halt.



21 OCTOBER 1944 A FOOT IN GERMANY

The US 1st Army seizes Aachen. It is the first major German city to fall to the western Allies.

D-DAY SUPPLIES KEEPING SOLDIERS FIT AND HEALTHY

10

Landing Barge, Kitchens (LBKs) sent to provide meals for the soldiers on the beaches of Normandy. Each LBK could feed 900 men a week, with over 2,400 meals made a day – two hot, one cold.

3,300,000

Bottles of beer sent to France between D-Day and 17 July 1944 by the Navy, Army and Air Forces Institutes (NAAFI).

652

Tons of food sent to the beaches in the first four days of the invasion. The supplies included meat, bread, vegetables and a whopping 446 tons of potatoes.

2,830

Calories per day in a soldier's K-Rations, used by the American forces. Each package also included four cigarettes and water-purification tablets.

4 MAY 1945 LOOTING HITLER'S LAIR

American troops reach the Berghof, Hitler's residence high up in the Bavarian Alps, and go about looting it. What was left of the building was blown up in 1952.

8 MAY 1945 VICTORY IN EUROPE DAY

The war in Europe comes to an end as Nazi Germany offers its final surrender to the Soviet Union and western powers.



Soldiers and civilians take to London's streets as celebrations begin

Fully layered
with pure 24
carat gold

Apply now
and it may
be yours for
just £9.95

Shown larger than actual size



The Union Flag is
proudly accented
in full colour

Only 19,999 minted
and uniquely
numbered here



The new 70th Anniversary of D-Day coin in tribute to the heroes of the Normandy Invasion *fully layered in pure 24 carat gold, yours for just £9.95*

KEY DETAILS

EVENT: The 70th Anniversary of the D-Day Landings, honouring all who took part in the Allied invasion of Normandy.

LIMITED RELEASE: The edition limit of this coin is 19,999. Only 1 in every 1300 British households will be able to own one.

AUTHENTICATION: Each coin is uniquely numbered and comes with a certificate of authenticity.

HIGH SPECIFICATION: Intended as a collectors' item, this crown is fully layered with pure 24 carat gold and the flags of each Allied nation are accented in full colour. Shows an historic image of troops approaching the Normandy beaches and the engraved coastline bearing names of all five beaches.

YOURS FOR ONLY £9.95 (plus £2.99 S&H)*: an informative Certificate of Authenticity is included FREE of charge and successful applicants enjoy other benefits (see right)

70th ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY: The 6th of June 1944 is etched in history forever as the day Allied forces began the major offensive against Germany that led to the liberation of Europe. 'D-Day' was the largest amphibious assault in history, and the courage of all those who took part in the assault of the Normandy beaches will never be forgotten.

A new crown coin has been released to mark the 70th anniversary of the D-Day Landings, showing an image of troops approaching the Normandy beaches in a landing craft and the engraved coastline bearing names of all five beaches below. Struck to a high specification, **only 19,999 are available**. Applications are **now open** for 'The D-Day Landing Golden Crown', fully layered with **pure 24 carat gold and accented in full colour**, for just £9.95 (plus £2.99 S&H)*. This offer is likely to attract considerable interest, and not just from collectors.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

1. You may apply now to secure 'The D-Day Landing Golden Crown' for just £9.95 (plus £2.99 S&H*). An informative complimentary Certificate of Authenticity is included.
2. **Apply now:** Applications will be approved in strict order of receipt. If your application is successful you will be notified in writing within 7 days. Offer is limited to one coin per household.
3. Successful applicants will qualify to view the next coin in 'The 70th Anniversary D-Day Commemorative Coin Collection', a series of six gold layered crowns honouring each branch of the military that took part in the Normandy Invasion of 1944. These further crowns, which may be yours for only £29.95 (plus £2.99 S&H)* each will be sent at monthly intervals after your 'D-Day Landing Golden Crown'. Each will be yours to view on approval for 14 days. You may cancel at any time.
4. To apply now, send the coupon below. For priority, call now on **0333 003 0019**. Lines open Mon - Fri 8:30am to 5:30pm and Sat 9:00am to 1:00pm.

Calls to 0333 numbers are chargeable at local rates from both UK landline and mobile phones but they are also included in most network providers' 'free minutes' packages.

FORMAL APPLICATION

YES, I wish to formally apply for The D-Day Landing Golden Crown, to be delivered to my UK mainland address, for just £9.95 (plus £2.99 service and handling). An informative complimentary Certificate of Authenticity is included.

I do not need to send any money now. If my application is successful I will be notified in writing within 7 days.

I understand I can apply for only one coin, and that my application should be made within 7 days. I may return the coin within 14 days if I am not satisfied. I confirm I am aged 18 years or over. Applications are only open to UK mainland households and is limited to one coin per household.

THE D-DAY LANDING GOLDEN CROWN

Send this coupon postfree to:

FREEPOST RRHH-RCLL-BCAC, BRADFORD EXCHANGE, STOKE ON TRENT, ST4 4RX

Order reference:
305761

Apply by telephone on **0333 003 0019**

Title ☐ Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Ms ☐ Miss ☐ Other _____

Name

Address

Postcode

Telephone (0)

Signature



**PORTRAIT OF
THE ARTIST**

Drawn in red chalk
on paper, this self
portrait dates to
around 1515

**THE HISTORY MAKERS
LEONARDO DA VINCI**



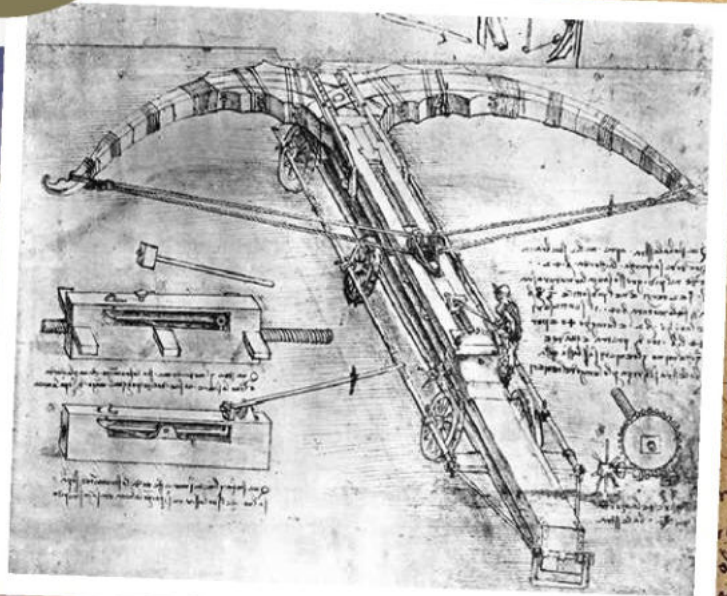
DA VINCI: PORTRAIT OF A GENIUS

Lottie Goldfinch examines the life and legacy of one of the most talented and enigmatic artists in history, whose obsessions included sculpture, engineering and anatomy



1470-72

As an apprentice to Andrea del Verrocchio, Leonardo was asked to paint the face of the angel at the bottom left of this painting, *Baptism of Christ*. It is said that Verrocchio was so impressed with Leonardo's work that he vowed never to paint again.



c1486 MILITARY MIGHT

Leonardo's skills as a military engineer gained him employment in Milan and he spent a great deal of time devising new military weapons and devices. One of his designs was for a giant crossbow, drawn in c1486, which

could be cranked with winding gears.

The small figure pictured on the right of the crossbow's arm shows the sheer scale of Leonardo's proposed invention, but it is not known if the weapon was ever built.



Florence, Italy, 1503: two titans of the Renaissance art movement are preparing to duel. But this will be a fight not of pistols or swords, but of paint brushes, for the combatants are none other than artists

Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci.

Aged 51, Leonardo was already well-established as a master painter. Tall, handsome and beloved to many, it must have been with some confidence that he strode into the Palazzo's Council Hall to begin work on his newest commission: the *Battle of Anghiari*, a Florentine victory over Milan more than 60 years earlier. In the same room, preparing to commemorate the Battle of Cascina – another Florentine victory, this time against Pisa – was Michelangelo, the pious, highly emotional

28-year-old whose sculptural masterpiece *David* already towered over the city.

The infamous rivalry between the two artists and the high-profile nature of the commission should have given both an opportunity to prove once and for all who was the better artist. Yet neither finished. In 1505, Michelangelo was called back to Rome where he had been commissioned to build the Pope's tomb. Leonardo, on the other hand, was plagued by technical problems and eventually abandoned the commission. The war of paintbrushes anticipated and encouraged by the artists' patron was over before it had even begun.

HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

Born on 15 April 1452 near the Tuscan hill town of Vinci, Leonardo's beginnings were far from

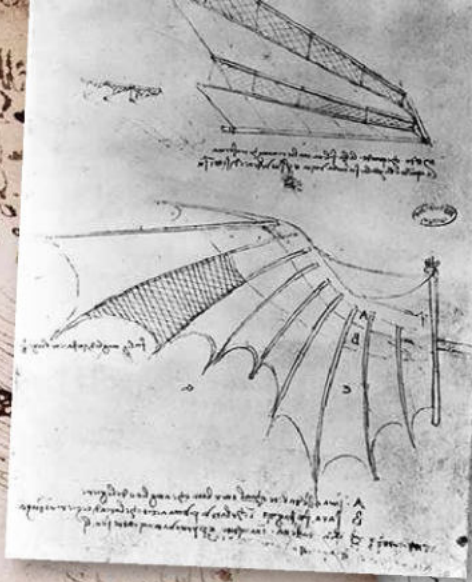
auspicious. His notary father, Piero, had entered into a relationship with a peasant woman, Caterina, the result of which was an illegitimate child: Leonardo.

Little is known about Leonardo's childhood.

His early years were spent with his mother, living at the foothills of Montalbano in the small village of Anchiano. There, in a three-room stone house, surrounded by vineyards and olive trees, Leonardo spent the first years of his life, before moving to the household of his father, grandparents and uncle at the age of five. According to legend, it is here that his extraordinary artistic talent was first noted. One story, reported by 16th-century biographer Giorgio Vasari, tells of how a local peasant who had crafted a round wooden shield asked Piero if he would have it painted for him. Piero, so Vasari writes, gave the shield to his son, Leonardo, who painted a "great ugly creature, most horrible and terrifying, which emitted a poisonous breath and turned the air to flame; and he made it coming out of a dark and jagged rock, belching forth venom from its open throat, fire from its eyes, and smoke from its nostrils, in so strange a fashion that it appeared altogether a monstrous and horrible thing." Impressed with his son's skill, and clearly with an eye to making a profit, Piero supposedly sold the shield to an

GIORGIO VASARI,
16TH-CENTURY BIOGRAPHER
"Leonardo was convinced that his
hands, for all their skill, could never
perfectly express the subtle and
wonderful ideas of his imagination"





c1495-98

The Last Supper – a mural that can still be seen in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan – is one of Leonardo's most famous works. Painting began in c1495, but preparatory sketches like this date to c1494.

1485-90

Leonardo had a lifelong obsession with flight, and designed a number of mechanical winged and gliding devices, many between 1485-90 while he was living in Milan. He is thought to have produced around 500 sketches relating to flight – one such design was for a pair of giant wings, inspired by bats (pictured top).

art dealer in Florence for 100 ducats and bought the peasant a replacement.

The validity of this story may be unclear, but we do know that at the age of about 15, despite his lack of formal learning, Leonardo was apprenticed to one of the most successful artists and sculptors of the day, Andrea del Verrocchio. It was there, in the artist's

been permitted to fill in some of the details of Verrocchio's paintings: details in landscapes, or perhaps the hair of painted figures.

It seems that Leonardo spent some 12 years living and working at, or near, the Verrocchio studio in Florence. There, he would often walk the streets of the city purchasing caged birds as he went, only to set them free, to fly again. It

Even while creating works of art, Leonardo was developing his skills as an engineer and inventor

Florentine workshop, that Leonardo learnt the technical skills he would later apply to some of his most famous works – from carpentry, metalworking and metallurgy, to drawing, painting and sculpting. But as a young apprentice in a prestigious studio, it would have been some time before Leonardo would have been entrusted with a paintbrush – instead he would have swept floors, mixed paints, polished marble, built scaffolding and studied various artistic techniques. Eventually, he would have

is this love of animals that has given rise to the theory that he was a vegetarian.

Leonardo was officially recognised as a master painter after joining the painters' guild of Florence in 1472. He is then believed to have undertaken the first real test of his abilities as a master painter: *The Annunciation*, a work that encompassed both science and sensibility, combining the technical difficulties of painting three-dimensional objects with the emotion, colour and grace of the figures themselves.

The painting was an overwhelming success and Leonardo was soon able to earn a living from portraiture, adding both Venetian and Florentine nobility to his expanding clientele, which included the Medici family, the wealthiest and most powerful dynasty in Florence.

But even while creating public works of art for his wealthy patrons, Leonardo was privately developing his skills as an engineer and inventor. Following a move to Milan in around 1482, Leonardo wrote a letter to the Duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, offering his services as an engineer and sculptor, and listing the war machines and military devices that he could construct on behalf of the Duke. Portable bridges, scaling ladders, a giant crossbow, exploding darts and even an armoured tank were all proposed as possible weapons. In fact, so confident in his engineering abilities was Leonardo that he concluded his letter: "if any of the abovementioned things seem impossible or impracticable to anyone, I am most readily disposed to demonstrate them in your park."

Whether the offer was taken up by the Duke is unknown, but Leonardo did gain work as a civil engineer in Milan, creating plans for a proposed new city layout that included canal systems, rooftop arboretums and gardens, sewerage systems and wide, cleaner streets.

ANATOMY AND NATURE

Leonardo's butterfly mind and eclectic interests meant that he was often guilty



THE HISTORY MAKERS LEONARDO DA VINCI



1503-06

Mona Lisa is one of the world's most hotly debated works of art. Some believe it to be a self-portrait; others think it may be a depiction of Leonardo's peasant mother, Caterina.



1510-12 THE HUMAN BODY

Leonardo dissected human and animal corpses to ascertain the inner workings of the body, a practice that led to the artist making medical discoveries that wouldn't be confirmed until around a century

later. His sketch of a human baby in the womb is one of the most famous, but his accompanying notes demonstrate that he believed the structure of the womb to be the same in both animals and humans.



1513-1516

St John the Baptist was the last painting Leonardo ever produced and was in the artist's possession when he died, two years later.

of beginning artistic projects only to abandon them before completion. But his talents were not solely limited to art, sculpture and engineering. The human body also fascinated him, both artistically and anatomically.

Between the late 1480s and early 1490s, Leonardo began work on what were to be several treatises that would span a host of different subjects, including anatomy. One theory Leonardo wished to investigate further was the idea that specific parts of the brain could provide a link between knowledge and action, and he believed the brain was divided into three fluid-filled cavities he called 'ventricles'. The first ventricle, he surmised, provided a link between the processing of external information and the soul; the second ventricle was where the soul actually resided.

This fascination with the workings of the human body was one that would continue for the rest of Leonardo's life. Some 20 years later, around 1508, his interest was revived and he revisited his treatises, developing new theories on anatomy. But in order to do so, the artist was forced to buy corpses to dissect and draw, before he was finally granted permission to dissect corpses at the hospital Santa Maria Nuova in

Florence, the city he had returned to in c1499. By 1508, Leonardo had, by his own reckoning, conducted at least 10 human dissections – including a 100-year-old man. Nine years later, this figure had risen to more than 30.

ANATOMY OF AN ARTIST

Leonardo used the anatomical knowledge gained from dissection not only to create highly-accurate works of art, but also to formulate theories on the workings of the body. One remarkable discovery, made by the artist in c1510, identified that the heart had four chambers and recognised the role of heart valves in ebbing the flow of blood. In fact, many of Leonardo's most famous compositions owe much to his fascination with anatomy, including the *Vitruvian Man* of c1490, a drawing that blended art and science to create the perfectly proportioned man. The drawing's accompanying notes – written backwards from right to left in the so-called 'mirror writing' Leonardo was

known to use – proclaim: "Man is the model of the world."

Some four years after his return to Florence, in about 1503, Leonardo embarked upon the painting that he is probably best remembered for: the *Mona Lisa* (Madam Lisa, known as *La Gioconda* – literally 'the jocund

one' – in Italian). According to Vasari, Leonardo was commissioned by nobleman Francesco de Giocondo to paint his wife, Lisa Gherardini de Giocondo. Describing the painting, which took several years to complete, Vasari states: "the nose, with its beautiful nostrils, rosy and tender, appears to be alive. The mouth, with its ends united by the red of the lips to the flesh-tints of the face, seemed, in truth, to be not colours but flesh." Even today, it is the enigmatic quality of the sitter's expression, as well as the various theories as to her real identity, that has made the piece one of the most well-known works of art in the world. Some believe the painting to be of Leonardo's mother, while others have stated that the piece is a self-portrait. The reality is that we will probably never know whether Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* is the same work described by Vasari, who never saw the finished piece.

The year 1516 saw Leonardo move to France at the invitation of King Francis I, following a period in Rome under the patronage of the Medici family. Upon his arrival in Amboise, the ageing Leonardo continued working on several projects – among them stage machinery for use in theatres, plans for a palace, and perhaps also his famous painting of *St John the Baptist*.

But in 1517, paralysis of his right side caused by a stroke meant that he was unable to paint, although he continued to draw and teach despite his poor health. On 2 May 1519, at the age of 67, Leonardo drew his last breath. The great Renaissance polymath was dead. 📍

HIPPOLYTE TAINE,
19TH-CENTURY HISTORIAN
"Da Vinci broke forth with a splendour that distanced former excellence: made up of all the elements that constitute the essence of genius"





“It had long since come to my attention that people of accomplishment rarely sat back and let things happen to them. They went out and happened to things.”

Leonardo da Vinci

1519 DEATH OF A GENIUS

Leonardo died on 2 May 1519 in Amboise, France, where he had been living under the patronage of the French King Francis I.

One popular legend has it that the King was at his side as he died, cradling the artist's head in his hands

– an image adopted by many 19th-century artists, including Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, whose 1818 painting is shown here.

In reality, the King was a day's ride away at the time, but his admiration for the great artist is well documented.

1982 BARCELONA BRAZILLIANT

The hosts of the 2014 tournament, Brazil are the most successful country in football history. The five-time champions are also the only side to have featured in every World Cup.

WHEN THE WORLD COMES OUT TO PLAY

Since the first tournament, in Uruguay in 1930, the FIFA World Cup has become one of the biggest events on Earth, drawing fans from all over the world for one big football party...

ALAMY X3, GETTY X2

GLOBAL PARTY...

Once every four years, the world's football fans come together, some in hope, others just for the fun of it...



1994 NEW JERSEY

WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING...

Fans of the Republic of Ireland, flushed from their unexpected victory over eventual-finalists Italy, enjoy the 0-0 draw with Norway that takes them through to the next round.

1986 MEXICO CITY

PASODOBLE

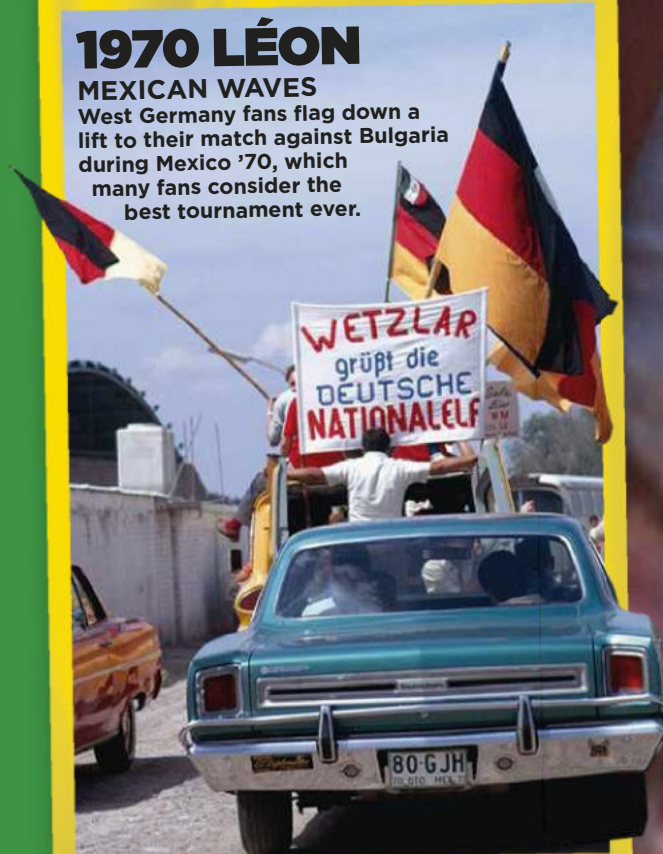
Children in traditional costume dance during the opening ceremony for the 1986 World Cup – the second time Mexico hosts the tournament in just 16 years.



1970 LÉON

MEXICAN WAVES


West Germany fans flag down a lift to their match against Bulgaria during Mexico '70, which many fans consider the best tournament ever.



1970 GUADALAJARA

ENGLAND SWINGS

At Mexico '70, England fans hope to watch their country retain the trophy with, arguably, a better side than had won it four years earlier. Despite losing this game against Pelé's Brazil, they make it through to the quarter finals, where their final opponents in 1966, West Germany, get their revenge, winning 3-2 after extra time.

A photograph of two young men, England football fans, at the 1970 World Cup in Guadalajara. They are wearing white t-shirts with a large Union Jack and the word 'ENGLAND' printed on them. The man on the left is wearing a white straw hat with a Mexican flag emblem. The man on the right is wearing dark sunglasses. In the background, other fans and a yellow and blue striped hat are visible.

**ENGLAND FANS
HAD NO IDEA THAT
1970 WOULD
SIGNAL THE START
OF MORE THAN 40
YEARS OF HURT**

1978 BUENOS AIRES

DON'T CRY FOR ME ARGENTINA

Two years on from a military coup, hosts Argentina need to beat Peru by four goals to reach the final (pictured). They win 6-0. Some claim Peru threw the game in exchange for the return of exiled Peruvian dissidents. Others point out that Peru's goalkeeper was born in Argentina.



2002 YOKOHAMA

HOME WIN

Fans of the 'Samurai Blue' celebrate their 1-0 victory over Russia at the 2002 tournament, which Japan co-hosts with South Korea.



**THE FIRST WORLD
CUP IN ASIA
WAS ALSO THE
FIRST CO-HOSTED
TOURNAMENT**

GETTY XS, ALAMY X2

決めてくれー

DEDICATION...

Following your country at the World Cup can see dreams dashed or made in a moment...



1966 BIRMINGHAM

THE RAIN IN SPAIN

This lone Spanish supporter may end up using his parasol as an umbrella as he watches his side lose to West Germany at Villa Park. Currently, the Spanish side are the World Champions.



1990 BOLOGNA

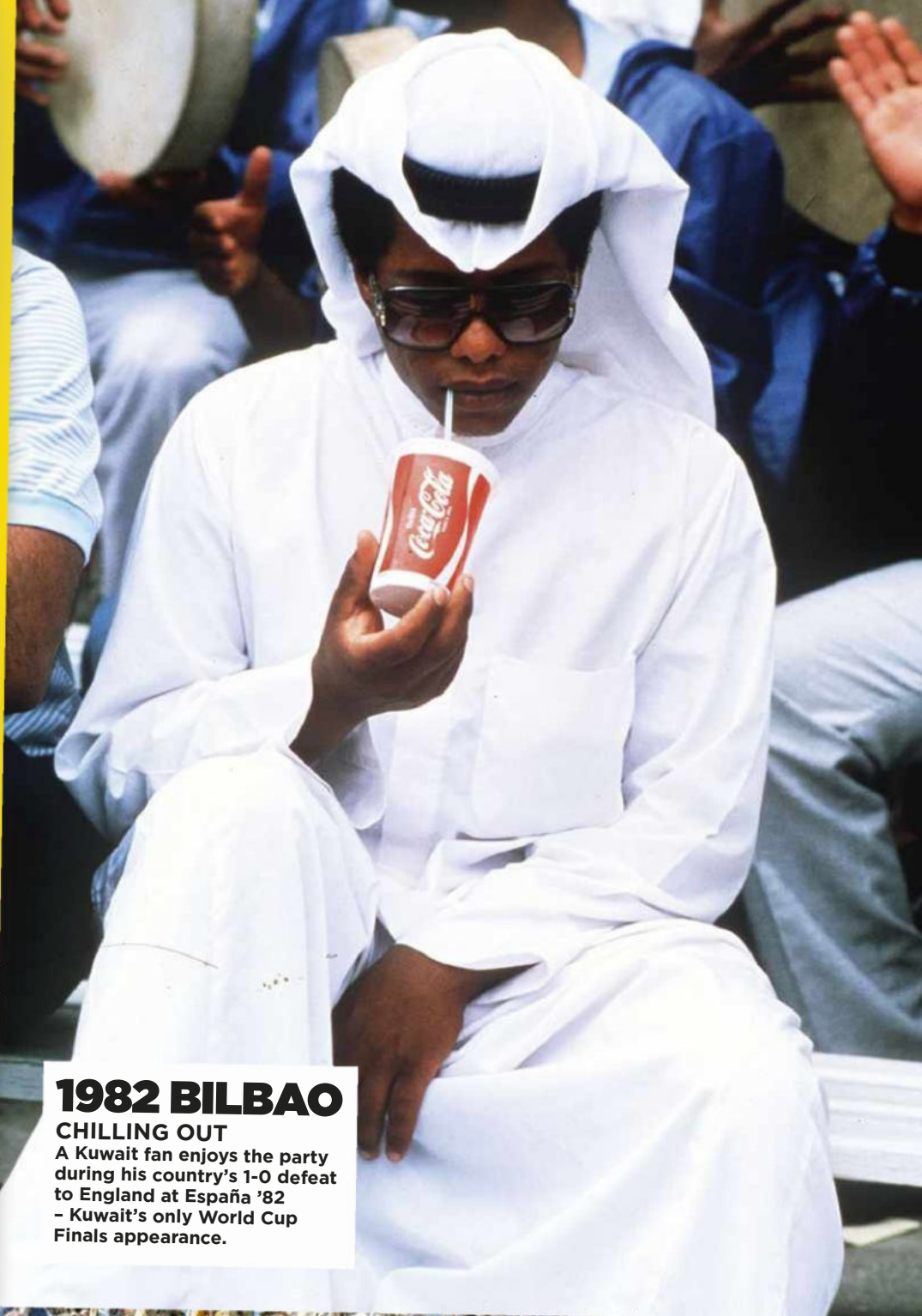
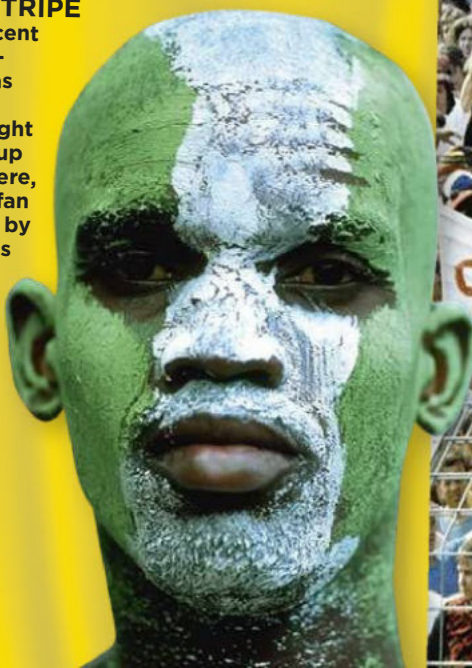
FLYING DOWN THE WING

Colombia's legendary 'Birdman' at Italia '90 gave up his law degree to dress-up and follow his country. Fellow fans winch the human condor up on a rope so that he can actually 'fly'.

1998 NANTES

WHITE STRIPE

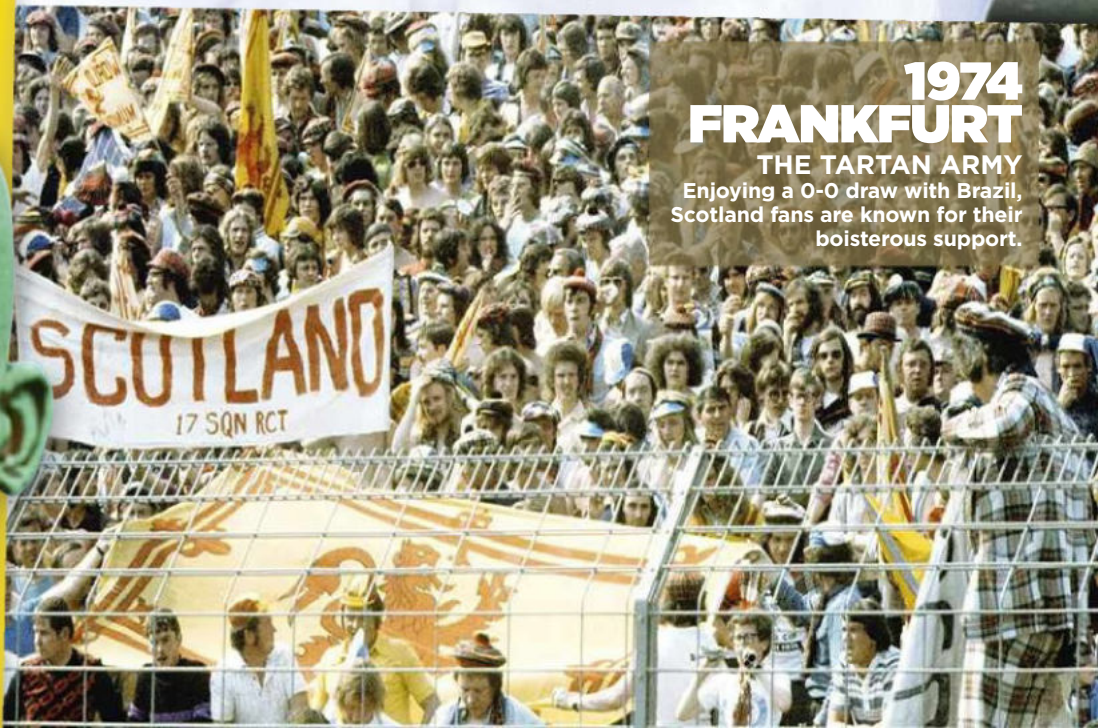
In more recent years, face-painting has become a common sight at World Cup grounds. Here, a Nigerian fan is made-up by his country's superb 3-2 victory over Spain at France '98.



1982 BILBAO

CHILLING OUT

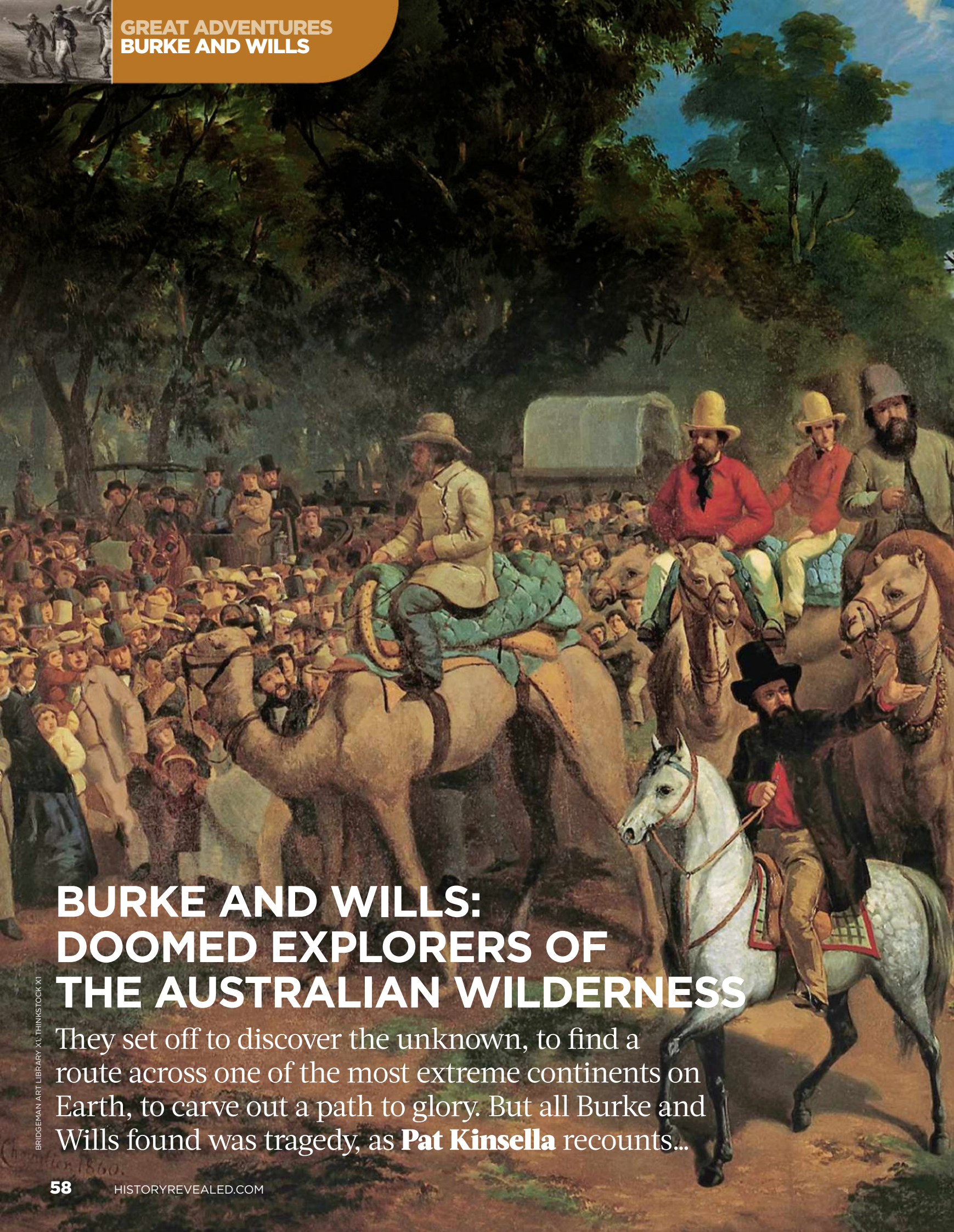
A Kuwait fan enjoys the party during his country's 1-0 defeat to England at España '82 - Kuwait's only World Cup Finals appearance.



1974 FRANKFURT

THE TARTAN ARMY

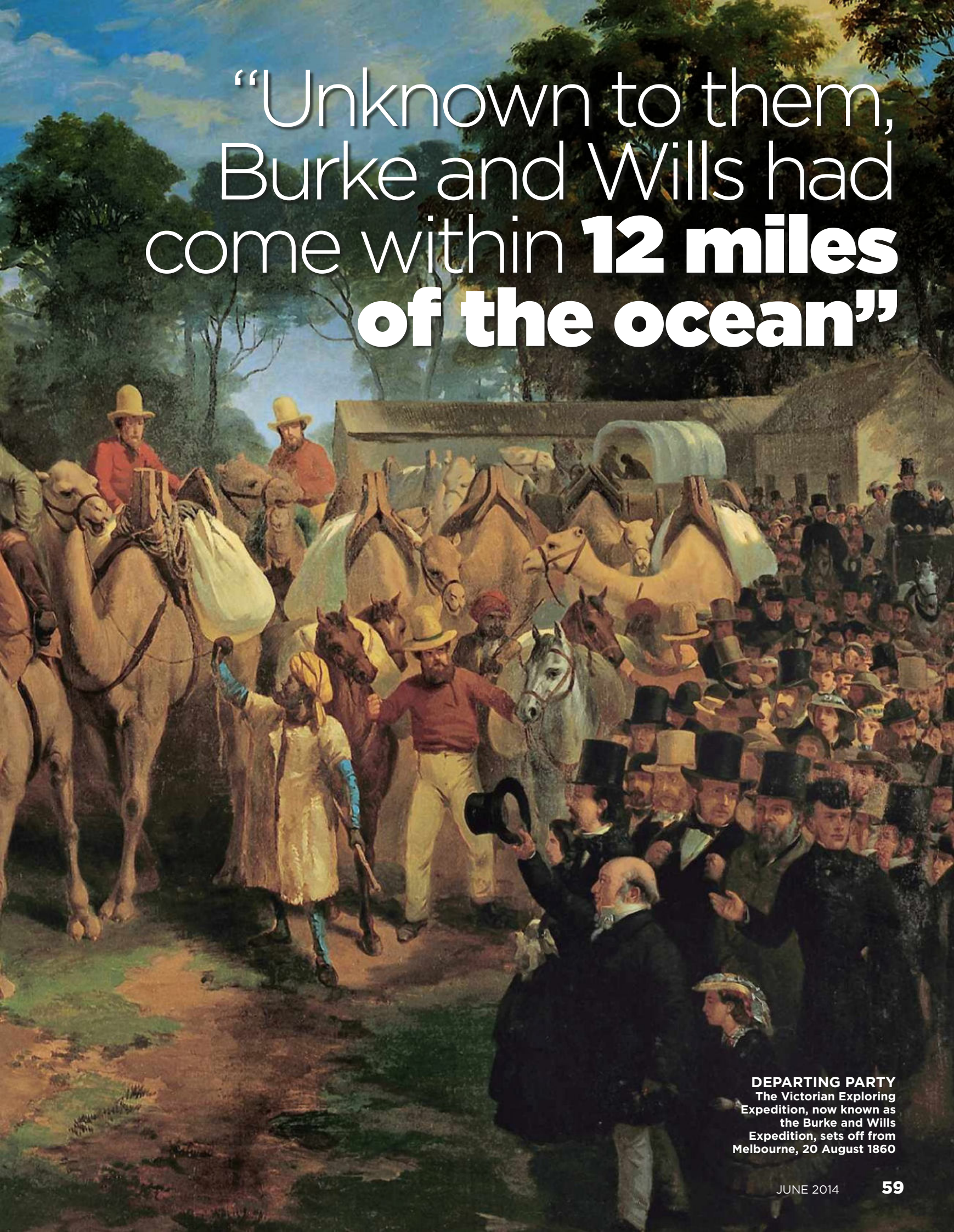
Enjoying a 0-0 draw with Brazil, Scotland fans are known for their boisterous support.



BURKE AND WILLS: DOOMED EXPLORERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN WILDERNESS

They set off to discover the unknown, to find a route across one of the most extreme continents on Earth, to carve out a path to glory. But all Burke and Wills found was tragedy, as **Pat Kinsella** recounts...

BRIDGEMAN ART LIBRARY XI, THINKSTOCK XI



“Unknown to them,
Burke and Wills had
come within **12 miles**
of the ocean”

DEPARTING PARTY
The Victorian Exploring
Expedition, now known as
the Burke and Wills
Expedition, sets off from
Melbourne, 20 August 1860



GREAT ADVENTURES BURKE AND WILLS

Bound together in death, as they are in history books and monuments across Australia, Robert O'Hara Burke and William John Wills made an unlikely double act in life. Burke, a flamboyant Irishman, had an impulsive streak that saw him lurch from policeman to soldier to expedition leader. In contrast, Wills was an unexcitable Englishman. He had a methodical and careful character with the mind of a scientist.

In fact, the only similarity the pair did share was a lack of relevant qualifications for leading the Victorian Exploring Expedition of 1860, which was tasked with finding a south-north route across Australia. Burke had no exploration experience or knowledge of bushcraft whatsoever, while Wills was never supposed to be second-in-command. When the expedition left Melbourne, Burke's right-hand man was George Landells. Wills' original role was as surveyor and astronomical observer.

The expedition took place against a backdrop of intense competition between the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. At stake were the potential riches of the Australian inland, links with the important ports in the north, and ownership of the proposed telegraph line that would straddle the continent and open up communications with Australia's gold-rich (but completely isolated) south.

THE PARTY STARTS

In mid 1860, Scottish explorer John McDouall Stuart, working for South Australia, located the centre of the continent and came within 500 miles of the northern coast. While Stuart was suffering the extremities of the Red Centre with just two colleagues and three horses, the Royal Society of Victoria was busy putting together an extraordinarily extravagant expedition party.

On 20 August 1860, a 15,000-strong crowd assembled in Melbourne's Royal Park amid a carnival atmosphere, during which a camel broke loose and chased a police officer. Burke also sacked three expedition members before they set off, two for being drunk.

They finally departed at 4pm, carrying two years' supplies and 20 tonnes of equipment – including a Chinese gong and a cedar-topped oak camp table with two chairs. One wagon broke down before they'd left the park. Another two failed before they escaped Melbourne. The party was battered by awful weather causing them to crawl along on average between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles per hour.

Arriving in Balranald, New South Wales, on 15 September, they jettisoned supplies to lighten the load. Two months after leaving Melbourne, they arrived in Menindee – a journey the mail coach could manage in a week. Here, a quarrel between Burke and his second-in-command dramatically escalated, stopping short of a duel. Landells left the group and Wills was promoted.

Burke, frustrated by their glacial progress, could feel the breath of rivals on his back. He

THE MAIN PLAYERS



ROBERT O'HARA BURKE

Born in Ireland c1820, Burke served in the Austrian Army and Irish Constabulary before emigrating to Australia and joining the police.



WILLIAM JOHN WILLS

Born in England, 1834, Wills moved to Australia at 18, he worked as a shepherd, gold digger and surgeon apprentice and finally a surveyor.



JOHN KING

Born in Ireland, 1838. Lone survivor of the party that nearly made the crossing. He never fully recovered and died in 1872, aged 33.

WILLIAM BRAHE

Born 1835 in Germany, he moved to Victoria in 1852. Brahe was in charge at the Cooper Creek waterhole. He lived until 1912.

WILLIAM WRIGHT

Joined the party after meeting Burke in Menindee. Within weeks, he'd become the third-in-command.

JOHN MCDOUALL STUART

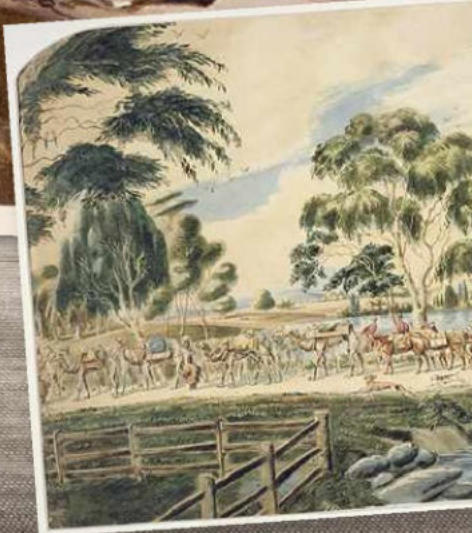
Burke's nemesis, Scottish-born Stuart made his own south-north crossing of Australia in 1861-2.



HIGHS & LOWS

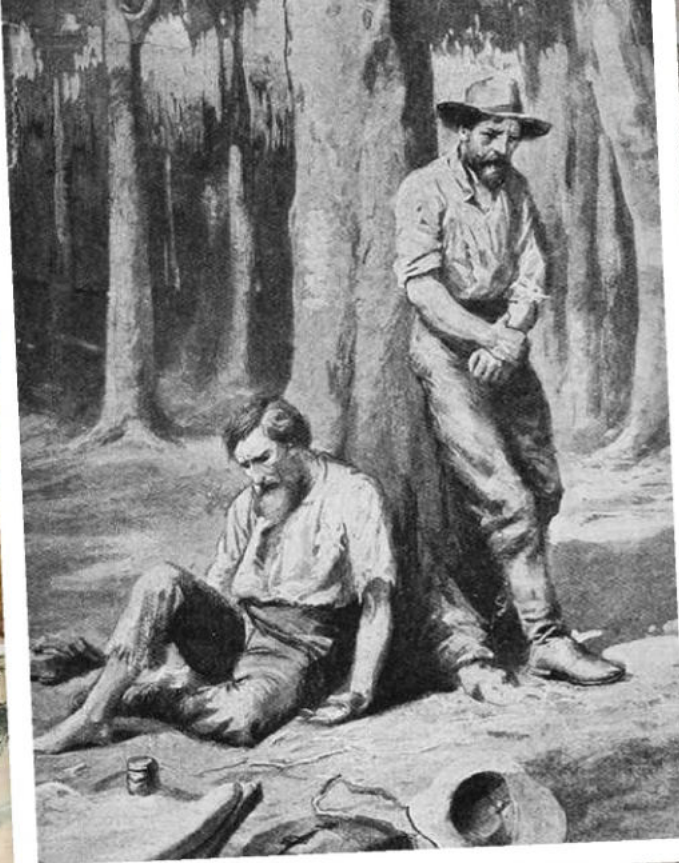
ABOVE: Burke, Wills and King are in dire straits as they fight the odds to reach Mount Hopeless

RIGHT: 100 miles in, and the extravagant expedition party is still in one piece



**"I will cross
Australia
– or perish in
the attempt"**
Robert O'Hara Burke





THE END IS NIGH

LEFT: The weary travellers rest as their journey nears its fateful end

ABOVE: King mourns the loss of the expedition leader



SUCCESS WITHOUT CELEBRATION

Burke, Wills and King head back to Cooper Creek after reaching coastal mangroves at the northern end of the continent, but failing to see the sea



GREAT ADVENTURES BURKE AND WILLS

knew Stuart would mount another lightweight expedition. Reducing each man's allowance to 15kg, Burke forced the party's two scientists to dump almost all their gear, effectively reducing them to camel-hands with sketch pads.

As more men resigned or were sacked, others were hired en route, among them William Wright, a sheep-station manager who'd recently been to Cooper Creek – over 500 miles north.

DIVIDE & CONQUER

Shortly after leaving Menindee, Burke decided to split the party. Impulsively, he promoted Wright to third-in-command. Burke left the new recruit in charge, as he took seven men and the strongest horses and raced ahead.

At Cooper Creek, instead of sitting out the ferocious summer heat and waiting for Wright, Burke split the team again, taking a four-man lightning party (himself, Wills, John King and Charles Gray) and heading for the Gulf of Carpentaria. Burke left William Brahe in charge at Cooper Creek, telling him to wait for three months. Secretly, Wills implored Brahe to allow them an extra month.

They made good progress until, on 9 February, at the Little Bynoe River, mangroves blocked their way. Leaving King and Gray with the camels, Burke and Wills made a final push north, but had to turn back after 15 miles. Unknown to them, they'd come within 12 miles of the ocean. There was no moment of triumph, nowhere to leave their mark. It had taken them 59 days to get this far and they had 27 days' provisions to get them back.

The wet season erupted, and in the tropical monsoons the camels began to fail. One was released; three more were shot, butchered and eaten. The horse went into the pot too. A native plant kept scurvy at bay, but another bush-tucker experiment with a snake ended in dysentery for Burke and Gray.

Gray was then caught stealing rations, for which Burke administered a beating. Trust was shattered within the group, which staggered solemnly onwards. By 15 March 1861 – on Brahe's three-month deadline – they were still 685 miles from Cooper Creek.

THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS

1761

The length, in miles, of the highway that now dissects Australia, south to north

390

Days between John King leaving Melbourne and being rescued

60

Gallons of rum taken for the camels (it was believed to prevent scurvy)

50

The temperature, in degrees Celsius, regularly reached in the shade in the northern deserts of Australia

26

The number of camels originally taken on the expedition

27

Wills' age when he died alone in the middle of Australia

Gray's health deteriorated rapidly and on 17 April, over 90 miles from Cooper Creek, he died. It took the men a day to bury him – a delay that would have tragic consequences.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

On 21 April, after a 930-mile round trip, the trio reached the waterhole they'd left four months earlier, only to find that the camp had just been abandoned. The fire was still warm, and there was an engraving on a coolibah tree:

DIG

UNDER

3 FT NW

As instructed, they dug and found a trunk of rations and a note confirming that Brahe, who had waited four months and a week, had left nine hours earlier. The note also explained that Wright had never made it to Cooper Creek.

The following day, while Wills and King pleaded with him to head back along the Darling River, Burke insisted on trying to reach a police outpost at Mount Hopeless, 155 miles away. Burke wrote a note explaining their actions and King reburied the trunk. He asked Burke whether he should engrave another message on the tree. Burke told him not to bother. It was his second disastrous decision that day.

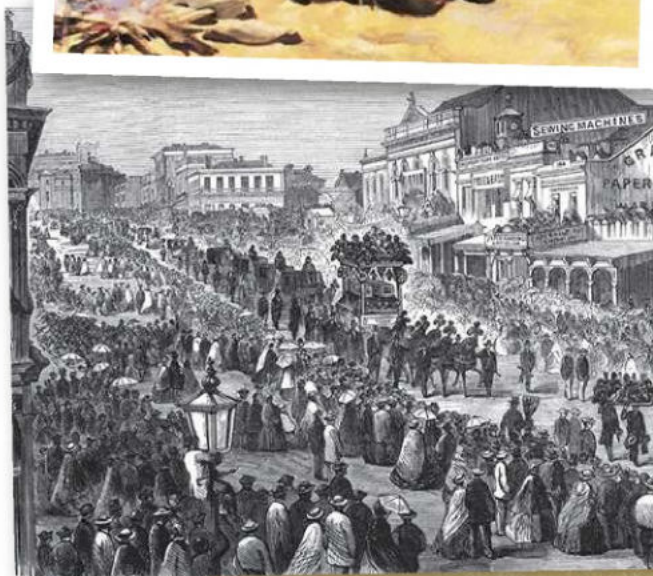
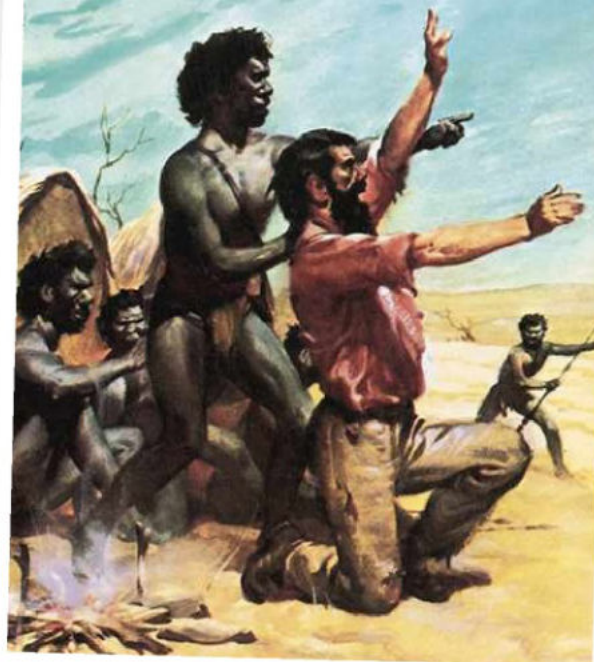
Meanwhile, heading south, Brahe stumbled across Wright's party at Bulloo. They'd only managed to advance 280 miles from Menindee and were in a pitiful state.

Troubled by his decision to leave his post, Brahe rode back to Cooper Creek with Wright, for one last check. When they arrived, everything seemed the same. No new engravings on the tree; no need to dig up the trunk. They stayed 15–30 minutes, then rode back to Bulloo.

Barely 25 miles west, Burke, Wills and King clung to life. They'd butchered their last camels, and some local Yandruwandha people had given them food. Sensing a happy ending was unlikely, the ever-pragmatic Wills returned to Cooper Creek to bury his diaries. When he arrived, there was no sign that Brahe and Wright had recently been there, looking for them.

THE LAST BLUNDER

When Wills returned, he found that Burke had fired his gun over the head of a Yandruwandha man, who'd tried to take a scrap of cloth. No more food was forthcoming.



LIFE & LEGACY

TOP: After two months living with a local tribe, expedition assistant King is rescued

ABOVE: Thousands turn out for the joint funeral of Burke and Wills, held in Melbourne, January 1863

8 CULLYAMURRA WATERHOLE

Where King is found by a member of Alfred Howitt's rescue party on 15 September 1861.

Relief missions like Howitt's delivered great gains in area knowledge – much more than Burke's.



REVERED PIONEERS

The Burke and Wills statue in Melbourne

THE GREAT UNKNOWN

With no knowledge of the land they had to cross, one of the wagons in the original expedition could be converted into a boat, for crossing large bodies of water. In some respects they were lucky in the north – navigating many rivers and mangroves without encountering saltwater crocodiles. The expedition was the first to use camels for transport in Australia, along with four 'sepoy' camel handlers, who were paid a fraction of the wages of the other men.

6 LITTLE BYNOE RIVER

An arm of the Flinders River delta, and as far north as Burke and Wills travel – just 12 miles shy of sighting the sea in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

5 CAMP 65

On the banks of Cooper Creek, the loyal William Brahe waits with his ailing men for four months and one week in dreadful conditions. Brahe turns homeward just hours before Burke, Wills and King arrive back. Site of the Dig Tree, scene of a tragic series of missed encounters.

4 BULLOO

The furthest north that Wright's rear-guard party reaches, after the expedition split outside of Menindee. Several expedition members die here, and it is the scene of a violent showdown with an indigenous group.

3 MENINDEE

Scene of a major bust up between Landells and Burke, who challenges his second-in-command to a duel. Landells leaves on 14 October. Here, William Wright joins the group.

2 BALRANALD

The group arrives here, just inside New South Wales, on 15 September, much later than hoped. Burke orders the dumping of large amounts of sugar, scurvy-preventing lime juice, and guns.

1 ROYAL PARK, MELBOURNE

Anarchic scenes take place here on 20 August 1860, as the grandest expedition ever assembled is waved off by 15,000 people, many of whom have been visiting the 'sly grog shop'.

7 MOUNT HOPELESS

An ultra-remote South Australian police outpost, 155 miles west of Cooper Creek, that Burke is hell bent on trying to reach because it had been used by explorer Augustus Gregory on his journey back from the Cooper two years earlier.

— OUTBOUND ROUTE
- - - RETURN ROUTE
+ DEATHS OF WILLS & BURKE



By June, Wills was fading fast. He convinced his companions to leave him and follow a group of Yandruwandha in an attempt to get food. Burke didn't make it far, before settling down under a coolibah tree and writing a final letter. At his request, King stayed with him while he died. Afterwards King retraced his steps and found Wills' body where they'd left him.

The survivor found a group of Yandruwandha nearby, who fed him. After he bathed and treated a woman's injured arm, this group adopted him for two months, until he was discovered by a rescue party at Cullyamurra on 15 September – a date King celebrated as his birthday for the rest of his short life.

The bodies of Burke and Wills were recovered, and 40,000 spectators attended their joint state funeral in Melbourne on 21 January 1863. Although it had ended in tragedy, the expedition – and especially the six rescue missions that followed – opened up vast tracts of hitherto unknown Australian inland. 📍

GET HOOKED

The site of the tragedy, near Innamincka



TRAVEL

The 'Dig Tree' at Cooper Creek, scene of the tragic series of missed encounters that could have saved the lives of Burke and Wills, can still be seen close to Innamincka, on the Strzelecki Track where South Australia and Queensland collide. Not far downstream you can find markers commemorating the spots where Burke and Wills died, and the place where King was rescued.

If you don't have time to go that deep into the Red Centre, check out the Burke and Wills Memorial Cairn in Melbourne's Royal Park, or visit the explorers' graves at nearby Melbourne General Cemetery.

WEBSITE

An excellent online archive of historical documents relating to the Burke and Wills expedition can be explored here: www.burkeandwills.net.au

BOOKS

There are numerous books devoted to the Burke and Wills Expedition, but one of the best, most thoroughly researched and eminently readable is Sarah Murgatroyd's *The Dig Tree* (2002).

**WARNING:
NOT FOR THE
FAINT HEARTED**

Medieval torture Methods

To extract information and execute criminals in the most painful ways possible, medieval torturers became highly imaginative...

IRON MAIDEN

The mere sight of this huge upright coffin – which supposedly dates back to the Middle Ages – strikes fear into the eyes of its beholder. But only those unfortunate enough to end up inside know its true horror. Lined with strategically placed spikes to penetrate the victim's most sensitive parts – but, crucially, to avoid the vital organs – the doors are slowly shut. Death follows even more slowly, as the Maiden can take days to claim its victims.

THINKSTOCK X1, ALAMY X6, TOPFOTO X2, FLOMINATOR X2



THE RACK

Often considered the most painful torture of them all, a stretch on the rack left you more than a little loftier. It would dislocate limbs with a loud crack, and an overzealous torturer could even rip off arms. Although designed for extracting information, this device did often kill, or left you crippled at best.

THE WHEEL

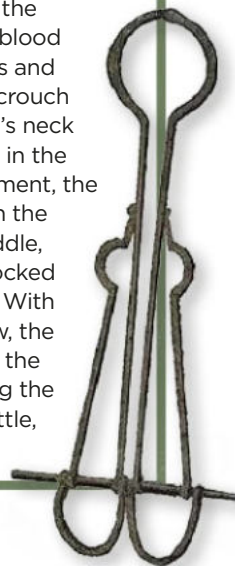
If used creatively by Middle Ages torturers, the wheel was a deadly tool. Basic methods include burning a person's various parts as they are rotated around, while possibly the cruellest use was more of a crucifixion. The prisoner's limbs were broken, shoved in between the wheel's spokes, then they were raised to the top of a pole for days.

THE HERETIC FORK

This nasty instrument was reserved for heretics. After a confession, the collar is wrapped around the neck, with the fork prongs sinking their way into the chest at one end and the chin at the other. The head is forced up and back, causing extreme discomfort, and the dissenter is often thrown in jail while subjected to the torture.

SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER

Designed to crush the body, this device could crack bones, dislocate the spine, and force blood out from the ears and nose. Forced to crouch down, the victim's neck would be placed in the top of the instrument, the wrists encased in the hoops at the middle, and the ankles locked into the bottom. With a twist of a screw, the torturer tightens the device, squeezing the victim, little by little, to death.





HEAD CRUSHER

Supposedly a favourite of the Spanish Inquisition, this contraption does exactly what its name suggests. With the prisoner's chin placed on the bottom plank, a turn of the crank crushes the cranium. In some instances, death comes only after the victim's teeth have broken from the pressure and the eyeballs have popped out of their sockets.



BREAST RIPPER

If a woman was suspected of having an abortion or of committing adultery, she might find herself on the wrong end of these prongs. After inserting the forks – sometimes hot from the fire – into the breasts, the torturer rips the bosoms apart. If the prisoner survives the pain and blood loss, her chest is left mutilated.



SAW TORTURE

Simple but effective, saw torture could be conducted without any specialist equipment, and was dished out as a punishment for all sorts – witchcraft, blasphemy and theft, to name but a few. But its simplicity should not be underestimated. The victim is hung upside down so as to slow blood flow to the sliced area, and also to keep blood in the head, thus maximising consciousness and pain, and prolonging death.



THE BRAZEN BULL

Invented in Ancient Greece, medieval torturers were fans of this cruel apparatus. The condemned is placed inside a hollow metal bull and a fire is ignited beneath – essentially burning the person alive. For any witnesses, the muffled deathly screams sound more like a cow, the dying prisoner's movements make the bull twist and turn, and all the steam and smoke within is funnelled out through the ox's nostrils – it really does look like a brazen bull.



JUDAS CRADLE

Being impaled on this pointed 'seat' for days may not kill a person, but infection would – the device was rarely cleaned. Some torturers hang weights off their victims' legs, while others oil the point to push up the pain.

JOIN THE DEBATE

Know any worse torture devices?
Let us know!

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revealed.com

Bannockburn: the fight for Scotland's freedom

A pivotal victory in the Scottish fight for independence from English rule, the **Battle of Bannockburn** was a classic case of wit over superior numbers and weaponry, says **Julian Humphrys**

Robert the Bruce had carefully chosen the ground on which he would fight King Edward II's English troops. He had drawn up his forces where the Stirling road passed through the woodland of the New Park, because he knew the English cavalry would find it difficult to operate effectively in such terrain. The Scots further strengthened their position by scattering pointed caltrops and digging small pits filled with sharpened stakes in front of their lines. On the afternoon of Sunday 23 June, the English vanguard, jointly led by the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford after a dispute over who should have precedence, crossed Bannock Burn and tried to force their way through the New Park to Stirling. They charged the Scottish lines, probably after seeing Hereford's

nephew Henry de Bohun slain in single combat by Robert the Bruce, but were unable to break through. Gloucester was unhorsed and the English were forced to retreat. Meanwhile a detachment of English cavalry under Sir Robert Clifford and Henry de Beaumont attempted to reach Stirling Castle by skirting the high ground to

KEY FACTS

Date: 23-24 June 1314

Location: Two miles south of Stirling, Scotland

Terrain: Parkland, woodland and some marshy areas bordered by streams

Forces: English, about 2,000 cavalry and 13,000 infantry. Scots, about 6,000 spearmen and 500 light cavalry

Outcome: Decisive Scottish victory and the expulsion of the English from Scotland

40

Robert the Bruce's age at the time of the battle. He died in 1329 aged 54, possibly of leprosy

TRIPLE THREAT

Bruce and his troops were outnumbered over **two-to-one**, but thanks to better knowledge of the terrain – or at least, better use of it – the Scots were able to overcome superior enemy forces.



FOOT SOLDIERS

Shocked that infantry could defeat a cavalry-based army, after Bannockburn the English adopted the Scots' **on-foot fighting** tactics. This ushered in **a new age of warfare**, in which infantry ruled on the battlefield.

REVENGE FOR BRUCE

Robert the Bruce leads his men to victory, fighting back against oppressive English rule

the east of the New Park, only to be intercepted by a schiltrion (tightly packed formation) of spearmen under the Earl of Moray, and driven off with heavy losses. Some headed for Stirling Castle, the rest returned to the main English army, which by now had also crossed the Bannock Burn and moved onto the Carse of Stirling – marshland to the east of the New Park – where it camped for the night.

STRIKE TWO

The following morning, the English were astonished to see three Scottish schiltrons advancing. Gloucester led the English vanguard in a charge against Edward Bruce's spearmen, only to be unhorsed again and, this time, killed.

The charge was a bloody failure, the English cavalry fell back in confusion and the Scottish spearmen, who had learned to advance without losing formation, closed in on the disorganised English line. For once, the English archers seem to have had little impact. One source suggests they were dispersed by the Scottish cavalry under Sir William Keith before they could do serious damage to the Scots, though it's just as likely they were jammed in behind the English cavalry and unable to shoot effectively.

The Scottish schiltrons continued to advance, thrusting with their deadly spears. They pushed the English cavalry back onto their own infantry, who were unable to deploy because of the woods, streams and bogs to their flanks and the mass of horsemen to their front. Eventually the English line collapsed and the defeated English ran. Abandoning his baggage, Edward II fled with his bodyguard, eventually reaching Dunbar where he took a boat for England. With the English border 90 miles away, many of his troops were not so fortunate. Some headed for Stirling Castle only to be denied access and taken prisoner, many drowned as they tried to cross the Forth, others headed south, but were killed either by pursuing Scottish soldiers or by a vengeful local populace. ☹

HOW IT ALL BEGAN...

In 1290, Edward I of England saw an opportunity to extend his power northwards when he was asked to judge between 13 rival claimants for the vacant Scottish throne.

Edward chose John Balliol as the new King of Scotland, but it soon became clear that Edward regarded Balliol as little more than a

vassal. When the Scottish King tried to assert his independence by signing a treaty with France, Edward rallied a large army and, in 1296, invaded Scotland and overthrew him, ushering in a bloody period of 40 years of near-continuous warfare.

A KING'S BETRAYAL
Edward I turns on John Balliol, sacking Berwick



WHO FOUGHT?

Motivation, training and numbers differed greatly between the armies

Edward II had greater resources and a larger population to draw on than Bruce. He was therefore able to assemble a considerably larger force including a substantial contingent of mounted knights. These could be devastating when working closely with archers. However, Edward's army lacked cohesion, was beset by rivalries among its commanders, and many of its infantry were reluctant levies.

Bruce's army may have been smaller than the English force, but the spearmen who made up the bulk of it were well-trained and well-led. Furthermore, as they were defending their country against a foreign invader, they had a much greater motivation to fight.

154

The number of English earls, barons and knights killed or captured in the battle according to English chronicler, Nicholas Trevet

ROBERT THE BRUCE



EDWARD II



COIF

Coifs were chain mail hoods, worn over padded arming caps to protect the head against bladed weapons and blows.

SWORD

Blades such as this were high-status weapons and would only have been carried by knights and men-at-arms.

PLATE ARMOUR

Whilst most armour still consisted of chain mail, those who could afford it began to protect their limbs with steel.

SURCOAT

This garment protected metal armour from direct sunlight, and was emblazoned with the heraldic arms of the wearer.

MAN OF SONG

Robert Burns' patriotic song, *Scots Wha Hae*, or *Scots Who Have*, is written as if it was the speech delivered by Bruce before battle. Though the lyrics are Burns's own, the tune – *Hey Tuttie Tatie* – is a traditional song supposedly played by Bruce's army.

READY OR NOT
Bruce prepares his troops for battle

THE ROAD TO BANNOCKBURN

With the Scot King Robert the Bruce forced into hiding, guerrilla warfare was the order of the day until a weaker leader took the English throne

After John Balliol was overthrown from the Scottish throne in 1296, resistance to the English King, Edward I, was driven by two knights – William Wallace and Andrew Moray. In 1297, they defeated an overconfident English army at Stirling, prompting Edward to return and invade with an even larger force.

The following July, a lethal combination of archers and cavalry destroyed Wallace's army at Falkirk, and over the next six years Edward crushed nearly all Scottish resistance. In 1305, Wallace was captured and sent to London where he was brutally executed.

Edward was soon faced with a new challenge in the shape of Robert the Bruce, who had murdered his chief rival for the Scottish throne, John Comyn, in a church in 1306 and had himself crowned King. Edward immediately ordered yet another invasion and in June his advance guard defeated Bruce at Methven in Perth and Kinross.

The Scottish King went into hiding while Edward mercilessly hunted down his family and supporters, capturing his wife, daughter and sisters, among others. Over the next few years Bruce fought a guerrilla war, normally avoiding battle and destroying or capturing the

isolated English strongholds in Scotland one by one.

Edward II, who succeeded his father in 1307, allowed Bruce to seize the initiative and, by 1314 only two major fortresses remained in English hands: Berwick and Stirling. Besieged by the Scots, the Stirling garrison agreed to surrender if a relieving force did not arrive by 24 June 1314. To prevent this, Edward II assembled an army of about 15,000 men at Berwick and marched north to relieve Stirling. On 23 June he encountered Robert the Bruce's small but well-trained Scottish army about two miles south of Stirling Castle.

THE MAIN PLAYERS

SCOTTISH

ROBERT THE BRUCE

A noted warrior and an able commander, he had seized the Scottish throne in 1306, after murdering his rival to the crown, John Comyn, in Greyfriars Church, Dumfries.



EDWARD BRUCE

Robert's younger brother, Edward commanded one of the three divisions of the Scottish army. He was killed in 1318 after invading Ireland in a bid to make himself King there.

THOMAS RANDOLPH EARL OF MORAY

Commander of another of the Scottish divisions. In March 1314, he captured Edinburgh Castle in a daring nighttime attack. He became Regent of Scotland after Bruce's death in 1329.

ENGLISH

EDWARD II

Edward was personally brave but he was no general, and was more interested in agriculture than warfare. He was eventually overthrown in 1327 and murdered.



GILBERT DE CLARE EARL OF GLOUCESTER

Young, rich and impetuous, he was joint commander of the English vanguard and the highest-ranking English casualty at Bannockburn.



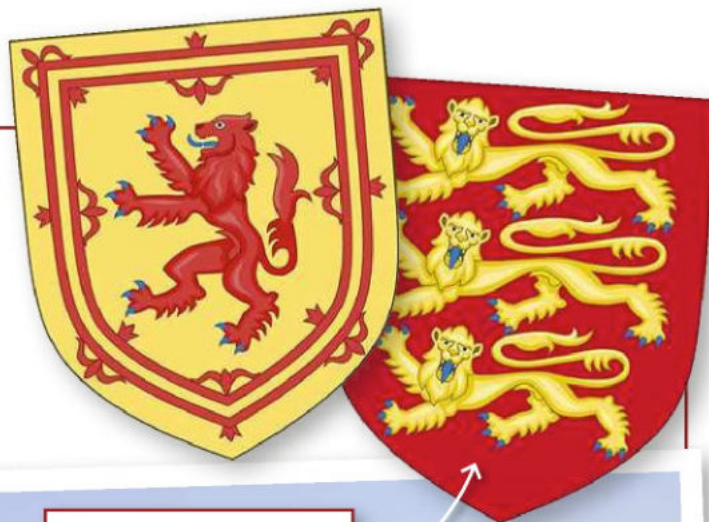
HUMPHREY DE BOHUN EARL OF HEREFORD

Joint commander of the English vanguard, de Bohun was captured at Bannockburn. In 1322, he was killed at the Battle of Boroughbridge, after joining Thomas of Lancaster's rebellion against Edward II.

WEAPONRY AND ARMOUR

The soldiers who fought at Bannockburn wore a variety of protective equipment and carried a multitude of weapons. At one end of the scale were the mounted knights, chiefly English, clad in mail and equipped with lances, swords,

axes and maces. At the other end were foot soldiers, often archers, who wore little or no armour. In between were infantrymen, many equipped with spears and sometimes wearing iron helmets and padded jackets for protection.



KNIGHTS' SHIELDS

Painted with the heraldic devices of the bearers, shields offered crucial protection against blows. These show the arms of the Kings of Scotland (left) and England (right).

AXE

Mounted knights carried small one-handed versions, which could cleave through flesh and bone as well as cause damaging dents in helmets and plate armour.

SPEAR

Up to 3 metres long with a pointed iron head, spears were the standard weapons of the massed schiltrons of Scottish infantry.

SWORD

In combat, these were predominantly used for cutting and hacking. Some were large enough to be gripped with both hands.

GREAT HELM

Worn by mounted knights and made of iron, it offered excellent all-round protection but severely limited the wearer's field of vision.



AKHETON

A quilted jacket or coat sometimes worn as padding under armour but often worn on its own to provide protection against blades and arrows.

BRUCE VS DE BOHUN

Riding with the vanguard of the English army on the first day of the battle, Henry de Bohun, a young English knight, spotted Robert the Bruce, who was mounted on a small horse and armed with just a battle-axe. Lowering his lance, de Bohun charged at the Scottish King, who spurned flight and stood his ground. At the last minute, Bruce swerved aside to avoid de Bohun's lance and, standing up in his stirrups, brought his battle-axe crashing down on the young knight's head, splitting his helmet and killing him instantly. Bruce's lieutenants upbraided him for exposing himself to such a risk, but the King merely expressed regret for having broken the shaft of his favourite axe.

BRAIN VS BRAWN

An Edwardian painting depicts the moment that experience bested youth on the battlefield



BRUCE'S LEGACY

Although Scottish independence was a long time coming after Bruce's glory at Bannockburn, he was eventually recognised as King of Scotland

Bruce's victory at Bannockburn secured his grip on the Scottish throne, expelled the English from Scotland and seriously undermined Edward II's authority in England. But a bitter and lengthy struggle for independence still lay ahead.

In a bid to force Edward to accept Scotland's status as a separate nation, Bruce began sending raids into England. Over the next few years, the Scots laid waste to Tynedale, burned Hartlepool, sacked Durham and, in 1318, his army

captured the crucial border town of Berwick. English attempts to take back Berwick in 1319 were abandoned after Scottish raiders penetrated deep into England and defeated a scratch English force at Myton, in North Yorkshire.

Two years later, Edward II was nearly captured when an English army, returning from another unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, was surprised and routed at Byland near Helmsley.

In 1320, Bruce appealed to the Pope for support, notably

through the Declaration of Arbroath, a document that famously asserted Scottish independence. In 1324, he finally gained papal recognition as King of Scotland.

In 1327, Edward II was deposed by his Queen, Isabella of France, and replaced by his 14-year-old son. In the following year, Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer officially recognised Bruce's kingship and Scotland's independence – in exchange for a payment of some £20,000.

HEART OF THE MATTER

After his death, Robert the Bruce's **heart was removed** and taken on Crusade, as was his request. It was later reburied at Melrose Abbey, though the **rest of his body** remained interred at Dumfermline Abbey.

GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the conflict and those involved

VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

A brand new, state-of-the-art visitor centre has opened this year in time for the 700th anniversary of the battle. Interactive 3D displays culminate with the opportunity to take command of one of the armies in a computer-generated wargame. battleofbannockburn.com.

HERO'S HOME

Bruce's statue looks on over Stirling, outside the city's castle



A Man for All Seasons

Mark Glancy examines the 1966 film about Sir Thomas More, who famously disagreed with Henry VIII's desire for divorce



“Does a man need a Pope to tell him where he’s sinned?”

LEFT: As Lord Chancellor, More was Henry’s right-hand man, but he fell out of favour when he stood by his religious beliefs and defied the King
MAIN: Paul Scofield won a best actor Oscar for his portrayal of More in the film

Sir Thomas More’s appointment as Lord Chancellor, in 1529, made him one of the most respected and prominent men in England. Yet just five years later More was imprisoned in the Tower of London, facing trial and execution for treason. After his conviction, he was not hanged, drawn and quartered – as traitors often were – but his severed head was placed on a pike on London Bridge so that all could witness this once powerful man’s ignominious end.

History has been kinder to him. He was canonised in 1935, becoming Saint Thomas More. In the 1960s, Robert Bolt’s play *A Man for All Seasons* celebrated his virtues and idealism. The play soon became a film – now considered

THE FACTS

Director: Fred Zinnemann
Cast: Paul Scofield, Wendy Hillier, Susannah York, Leo McKern, Robert Shaw, Orson Welles, Vanessa Redgrave

What do you think of *A Man for All Seasons*? Is it an amazing epic or a confused shambles? Get in touch and let us know:

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a classic – which further enhanced and popularised More’s reputation. Indeed, in 2002, More stood in the top half of the BBC’s ranking of the 100 greatest Britons.

Born in 1478, More was the son of a prosperous London lawyer. He was educated at the University of Oxford and became a lawyer himself. Deeply religious, he considered devoting his life to the church, and as a young man he lived and worshipped among the Carthusian monks near what is now Charterhouse Square in London. Ultimately, however, he decided that he would rather be “a good husband than a bad priest”. His first marriage was a happy one which yielded three daughters and one son, and after his first wife’s death he enjoyed a second happy marriage. Unusually for the time, he insisted that his daughters should be as

well educated as his son, and his eldest daughter, Margaret, excelled as a student. More’s own scholarship, and especially his philosophical treatise *Utopia*, is still widely studied today. He was knighted in 1521 and, after his election as a Member of Parliament, he became Speaker of the House of Commons in 1523. More was also a trusted advisor to Henry VIII, who sought his opinions and guidance in crucial matters of state.

STEADFAST VIRTUE

A Man for All Seasons does not focus on Thomas More’s successful career or his happy private life. It is the story of his downfall, told in no uncertain terms. More is portrayed as a man of steadfast virtue caught up in a maelstrom of



BAD BEHAVIOUR

Although Henry VIII had a temper, he was not known for the **childish tantrums** and **mercurial behaviour** demonstrated in this film.



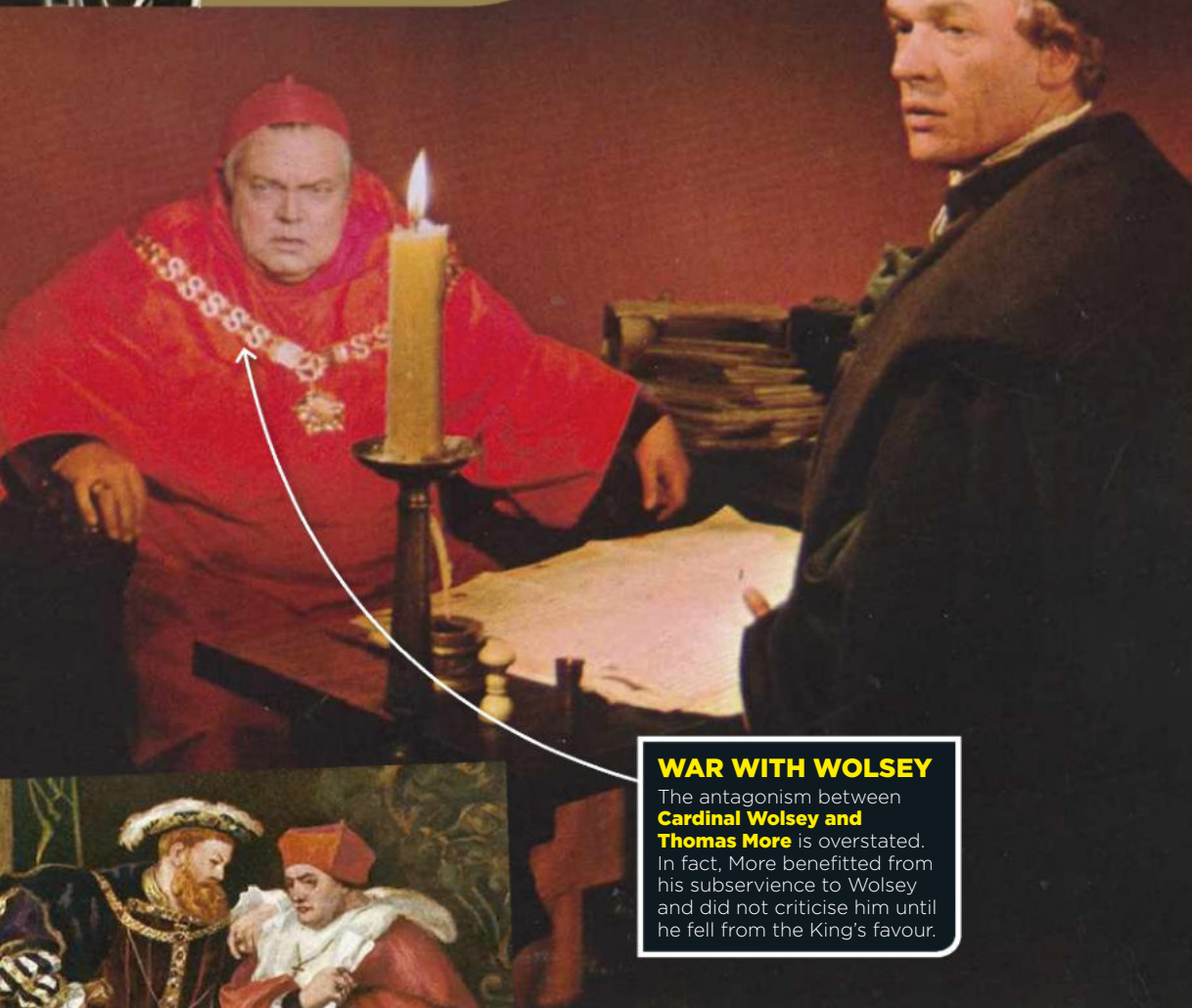
RESTING PLACE

More asked that his headless corpse be returned to his daughter Margaret for burial. She later **retrieved his severed head**, and his skull is believed to be in the Roper vault at St Dunstan's in Canterbury.



“Perhaps we must stand fast a little – even at the risk of being heroes.”

FAR LEFT: Susannah York played Margaret More in the film
LEFT: Although More had three daughters and a son, the film only features his eldest daughter, Margaret



WAR WITH WOLSEY

The antagonism between **Cardinal Wolsey** and **Thomas More** is overstated. In fact, More benefitted from his subservience to Wolsey and did not criticise him until he fell from the King's favour.

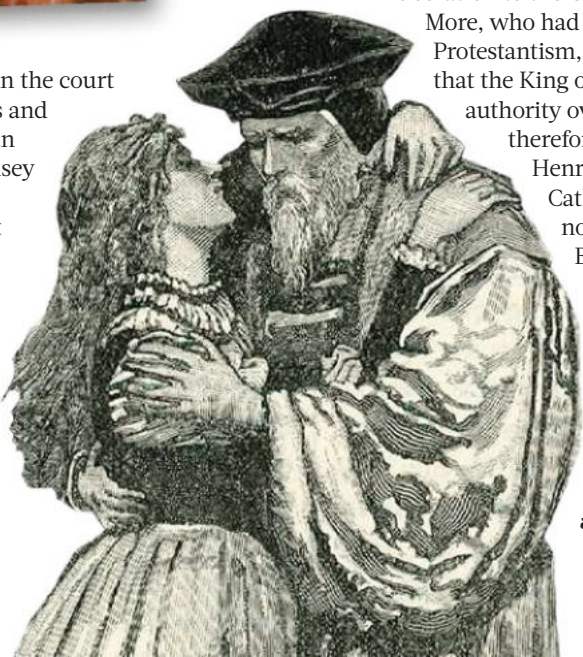


"England needs an heir!"

LEFT: Under the rule of Henry VIII, Wolsey rose to positions of great power, but his failure to secure the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon led to his eventual downfall
MAIN: Orson Welles plays a bloated Wolsey to perfection, highlighting More's principled stand against the pressure to condone the King's divorce



corrupt politics and intrigue in the court of Henry VIII in the late 1520s and early 1530s. "England needs an heir!", a bloated Cardinal Wolsey bellows in an early scene. Wolsey urges More to support a request to Pope Clement VII to have the longstanding marriage of Henry and Catherine of Aragon annulled because Catherine had not produced a male heir to the throne. This is the first in a succession of scenes in which ambitious or pragmatic friends, officials

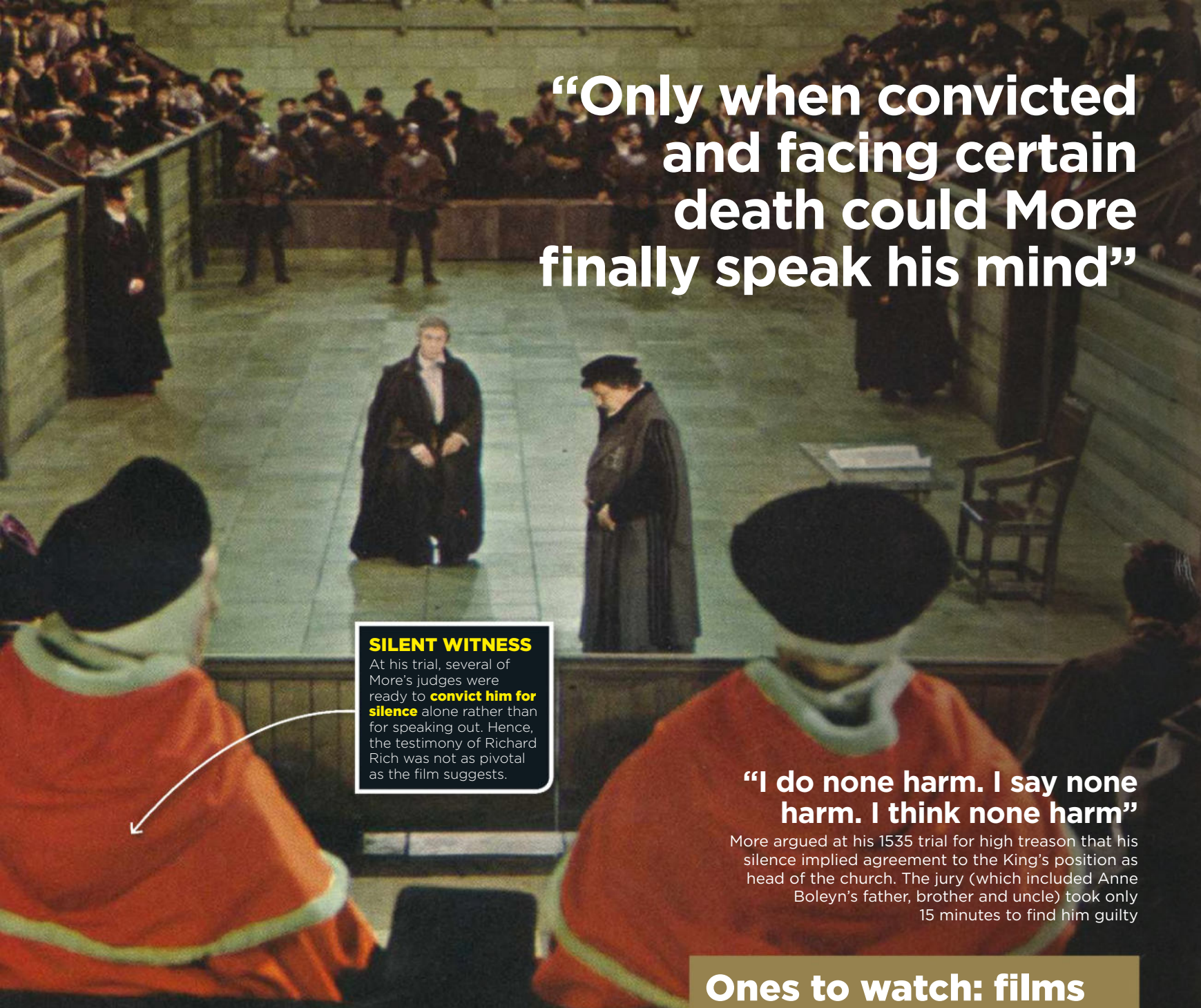


and family members plead with More to bend to the King's will and accept his solution to the Great Matter. But More, who had long opposed Protestantism, could not accept that the King of England had authority over the papacy. He therefore could not accept Henry's divorce from Catherine. He would not attend Anne Boleyn's coronation (and his absence was noted and

displeased the King). Most importantly, he refused to swear an oath recognising the 1534 Act of Succession, which declared that Anne Boleyn's offspring would be the rightful heirs to the throne.

More was careful not to speak out about his objections. He did not seek a confrontation with the King or to encourage opposition to him. He was not leading a rebellion but instead regarded his religious objections to be a matter of personal conscience. He hoped that, by not speaking out, he could be faithful both to his king and to his conscience. But his refusal to affirm his support for Henry VIII alienated the King and eventually led to More's arrest and trial. Only when convicted and facing certain death could More finally speak his mind, and at the close of the trial he declared that placing royal authority

FAMILY TIES
More was unusual in giving his three daughters the same standard of classical education as his son



**“Only when convicted
and facing certain
death could More
finally speak his mind”**

SILENT WITNESS

At his trial, several of More's judges were ready to **convict him for silence** alone rather than for speaking out. Hence, the testimony of Richard Rich was not as pivotal as the film suggests.

“I do none harm. I say none harm. I think none harm”

More argued at his 1535 trial for high treason that his silence implied agreement to the King's position as head of the church. The jury (which included Anne Boleyn's father, brother and uncle) took only 15 minutes to find him guilty

over religious authority was “directly repugnant to the laws of God and His holy church”.

A MORE COMPLEX MAN

More was dubbed ‘a man for all seasons’ by one of his contemporaries, and the description stuck because he remained true to his beliefs despite the increasingly threatening circumstances. Yet the film shows only More's own martyrdom, and his all-encompassing virtue obscures the real man's reported wit, humour and warmth.

The film also steers clear of his vehement opposition to what he regarded as the heresy of Protestantism. Some historians have argued that More may have condoned the torture of heretics, but others refute this (and More himself denied it). What is

undeniable, though, is that he condoned the execution of heretics, and six were burned at the stake during More's time as Lord Chancellor. Thus, Thomas More was a martyr who made martyrs of others, but this is perhaps an overly complicated idea for a film hero.

The film constructs its hero according to the values of the time in which it was written and filmed. More's determination to defy hypocrisy and established authority, and to remain true to his conscience, was tailored in *A Man for All Seasons* to fit the idealism of the 1960s. Its fine performances and beautifully rendered locations at Hampton Court and along the River Thames also added to its appeal. Nevertheless, it is a film that shies away from the complexities of both the man and the period that it portrays. 🕒

Ones to watch: films about Henry VIII

The Private Life of Henry VII

(Directed by Alexander Korda, 1933) Playing Henry's marital troubles for laughs, Charles Laughton is still a charismatic king.

Henry VII and His Six Wives

(Directed by Waris Hussein, 1972) Henry looks back on his reign from his deathbed.

The Other Boleyn Girl

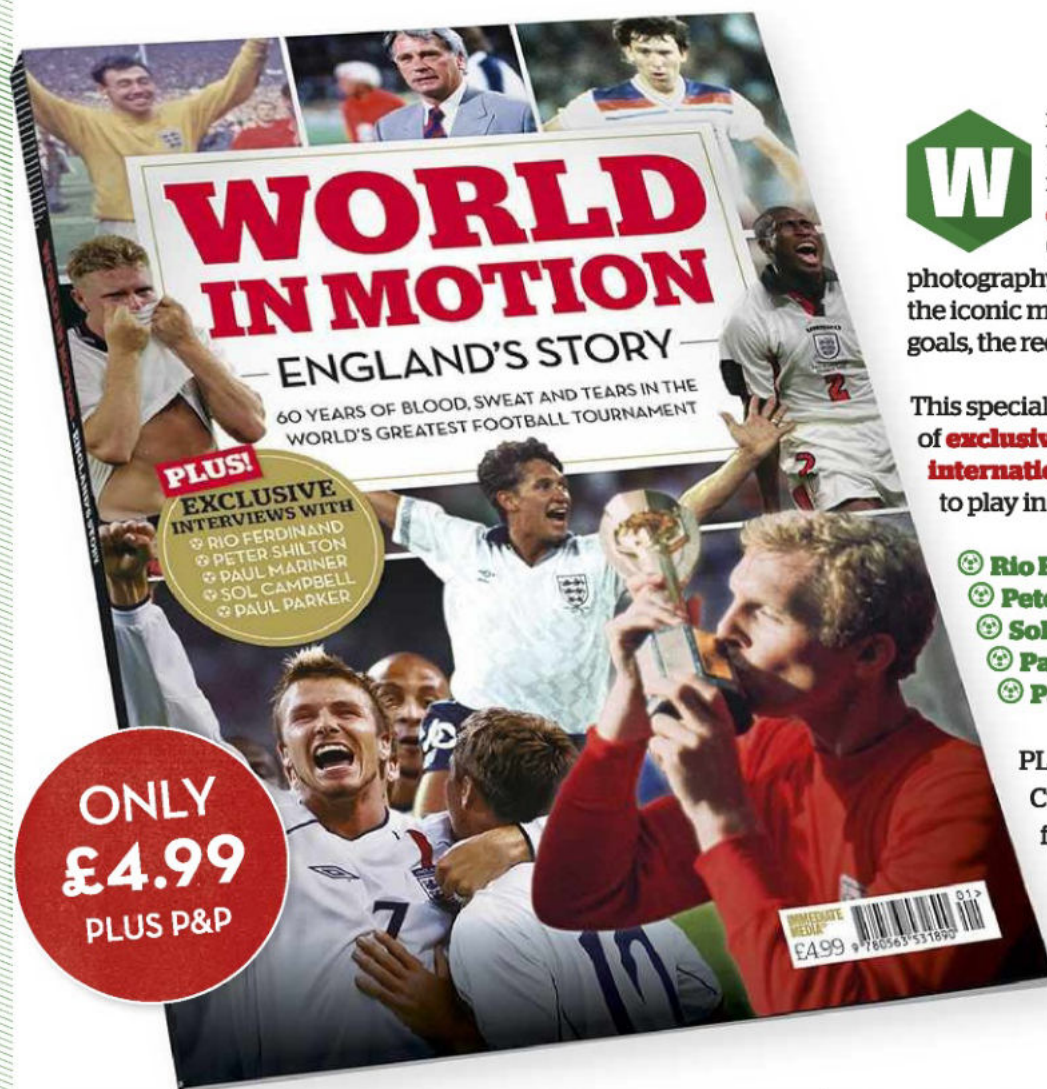
(Directed by Justin Chadwick, 2008) This



Keith Michell plays Henry VIII in *Henry VII and His Six Wives* (1972)

melodrama portrays life in the troubled Boleyn family and suggests that Anne's sister Mary was Henry's true love.

Relive all the drama...



With Brazil 2014 just around the corner, here's the perfect way to peel back the years and remember the **England football team's experiences of the World Cup** over the past 60+ years. Mixing in-depth insight with great photography, *World In Motion: England's Story* covers all the iconic moments - the hat-tricks, the controversial goals, the red cards, the penalty shoot-outs, the tears...

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- **Rio Ferdinand** on South Korea/Japan 2002
- **Peter Shilton** on Mexico 86
- **Sol Campbell** on France 98
- **Paul Mariner** on Spain 82
- **Paul Parker** on Italia 90

PLUS! BBC commentating legend and World Cup veteran **Barry Davies** selects his all-time favourite England World Cup XI.

It's all here - from Gordon Banks to Gazza, Hurst to the Hand of God. Back of the net!



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Writer, historian and genealogist. Emily's most recent book is *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (Old House Books, 2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author of *Clash of Arms: Twelve English Battles* (English Heritage, 2006)



GREG JENNER

Former Historical Consultant for CBBC's *Horrible Histories*. His first book, *A Million Years in a Day*, will be published in late 2014



SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin University and author of *Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-39* (Philip Allan Updates, 2009)



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author and journalist. Rupert's forthcoming book *On the Trail of the Real King Arthur* will be published in September



MILES RUSSELL

Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni and author of *The Piltdown Man Hoax: Case Closed* (The History Press, 2012)



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When did people start **wearing sunglasses?**

Experiments with tinted eyewear stretch back for centuries, including lenses made of smoky quartz in 12th-century China and Georgian spectacles designed to correct vision impairment. Silent film stars are also said to have used them to shield their eyes from studio lighting. But the man credited with taking sunglasses from specialist equipment to affordable fashion accessory is founder of the Foster Grant eyewear company, Sam Foster. He began selling his mass-produced shades by the beaches of Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1929, where they caught on thanks to the practical benefits

and the allure of 'Hollywood glamour'. Drawing on new technologies pioneered for US pilots, Ray-Ban made their distinctive 'aviator' glasses eight years later. By 1938, sunglasses were fashionable enough to be described as a "new fad for wear on city streets" by *Life* magazine. EB

SUNNY STYLE
By the time Doris Riter became an actress in the fifties, sunnies were a style staple



DID YOU KNOW?

MYTH OF MAGIC

During the English Civil War, Royalists claimed that gullible Roundheads thought Prince Rupert's dog, Boy, was a witch's 'familiar' and could catch bullets in his teeth. They didn't – but some history books still think they did!

WHY WAS THE SPANISH INQUISITION SO TERRIFYING?

In 1478, Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile asked the Pope for an inquisition to see if Jewish and Muslim converts to

Catholicism in Spain were secretly practising their original faith. This Spanish Inquisition also sometimes investigated Protestants, who retaliated with a lurid


propaganda campaign, with stories of fiendish torture chambers and thousands put to their deaths.

The truth is much more boring. The Inquisition were canon lawyers who spent their time on paperwork. They seldom used torture, precisely because they knew evidence extracted under torture is unreliable. They usually dismissed witchcraft cases for lack of evidence. They did burn people at the stake – the usual punishment for religious offences – but they never had the political power their enemies imagined. SL

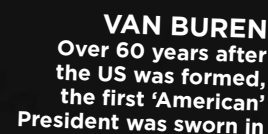



FIRE & PUNISHMENT
Not sticking to Catholicism? The Inquisition *could* have you burned at the stake...



 In the time of Jane Austen, hair care relied on homemade concoctions. One 'cleanser of the head' from 1811 involved frothing the whites of six eggs into the hair and rinsing with rum and rose water. But having clean hair was perhaps less important than its 'lustre', which was easily achieved with the application of 'beef marrow, brandy and unsalted lard'. The inevitably less-than-lovely fragrance could be disguised with cinnamon and aniseed perfume. EB

WHO WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN- BORN PRESIDENT?



 On 4 July 1776, the 13 American colonies declared independence from Britain and bound themselves together as the United States. In 1789, this new nation elected its first President, George Washington, but the next six leaders would not be American-born citizens, because they had entered the

world as subjects to
the British Crown.


It was in 1837, the year of Queen Victoria's enthronement, that Martin Van Buren (born in 1782) became President number eight and broke the link to the royalist past. Yet

while he may have been the first American-born, he actually grew up speaking Dutch. **GJ**

EXTREME UPCYCLING

EXTREME UPCYCLING
In 1856, the 3,000-year-old ruins of the Harappan city of Brahmanabad were found by railway engineer John Brunton in what is now Pakistan. He destroyed it all, and used the bricks to build a railway embankment.

WHY DID WE BOYCOTT SUGAR IN THE 1700s?


 Europe had a sweet tooth in the 18th century. Cane sugar, cakes, patisseries and icing were the treats du jour. But the sugar crop was harvested by enslaved Africans. Every spoonful helped the slave trade go on, so abolitionists called on everyone to boycott slave-grown sweet stuff. Soon, home-grown sugar became available. SL

WHAT'S UP DOC?

The rabbit woman was definitely a bug to doctors of the era, fooling several physicians with her bunny litters

Who was the **rabbit woman** of Godalming?



 Mary Toft, a young woman from Godalming, Surrey, caused a sensation in 1726. She convinced a number of doctors that after seeing a large rabbit while pregnant, she had given birth, over a period of time, to a litter of the creatures.

John Howard, a local surgeon and midwife, attended some of the so-called births and believed her. He informed a number of eminent medics including Nathaniel St André, surgeon to the Royal Household of King George I. St André examined some of the animal parts that

Toft claimed to have given birth to and concluded that Toft's case was genuine. But a second royal surgeon, Cyriacus Ahlers, was decidedly sceptical. Toft was intensely questioned in London.

Finally, after being threatened with 'a very painful experiment' she confessed that it had been a hoax. She had faked the births by stuffing the animal parts inside herself. She was imprisoned, but was soon released to live out the rest of her days in Godalming. Satirists and pamphleteers had a field day and St André's career never fully recovered from the abject humiliation. **JH**

IN A NUTSHELL

WHAT WAS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

In less than a century, Britain went from a mainly agricultural existence to one dominated by industry and machines...

**What was it?**

The Industrial Revolution was a period between c1760-1850 of rapid changes in the economy, society and technology, which took place first in Britain. It was a fundamental step in creating the world we live in today.

What were the main developments?

Advances in technology, such as the steam engine and spinning jenny, meant that textiles and other items could be produced far more cheaply and in much greater quantities than before. Manufacturing was revolutionised as machines took on the bulk of the work once done by people, but human labour was still required to operate the machines. Entrepreneurs built large factories to facilitate mass production and these formed the nucleus of cities, which grew rapidly in this period. Industrial work began to replace farming as the main source of employment

for people in Britain, until what had once been a chiefly rural, agricultural society had been utterly transformed. People could also move about in new ways, as transport – particularly with the advent of steam locomotives – made rapid strides.

Why did the revolution occur when it did and where it did?

One vital precondition for the Industrial Revolution was an agricultural revolution that also occurred in Britain in the 18th century. With the rise of new techniques, farming became more efficient and this, combined with an increasing population, provided the workforce needed for mass industry.

At the same time, thanks to its maritime strength, Britain had become a successful trading and colonial power, giving it access to raw materials and markets across the globe and making its merchants wealthy enough to invest in the new industries.



Coal was crucial to the Industrial Revolution and Britain happened to be blessed with large quantities of it. The mining of coal also spurred on the invention of a working steam engine in 1712, which was initially used to help extract the material. This was one of a number of important British inventions that were occurring at a far greater rate than in other countries at this time. The reasons for that are still debated, but many point to the fact that Britons lived in a relatively free, non-oppressive society where ideas could spread and inventors could benefit from their successes.

What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on British people?

Advances in technology did not necessarily improve people's lives – or at least not at first. While factory owners grew rich, creating a new capitalist class, many factory workers laboured for long hours in appalling conditions and lived in crowded, unhygienic homes in the rapidly expanding cities. Women and children were an important part of the labour force as well, and were often exploited, until a series of laws in the mid-19th century helped alleviate the worst excesses.

At the same time, not everything was bleak for the working classes. Many were glad to escape harsh, unreliable agricultural labour, for what was often better-paid work in the factories. Mass production made consumer goods more affordable, and city life could be exciting as it offered opportunities for education and socialising.

In the long term, there is no doubt that industrialisation has made Britain far more wealthy than it would otherwise have been. Today, few would want to go back to a pre-industrial age.

When did the revolution begin to spread around the world?

For a while, Britain tried to guard its industrial secrets, but they could not be contained forever. By the early 19th century, the new technologies had spread to Belgium and soon to Britain's great rival, France.

Later in the century, the US and Germany had industrial revolutions that rivalled Britain's. At a similar time, Japan became the first Asian country to go through the process, but it wasn't until the mid-20th century that Russia (then the Soviet Union) and countries such as China and India began to catch up with the industrialised West.

FULL STEAM AHEAD
Steam-powered carriages, coaches and tricycles take over Regent's Park, London, 1831



DESIGN OF THE TIMES

SIOUX WARRIOR

These fierce fighters were more than a match for the US Army

The Sioux nation was one of the toughest of the indigenous North American tribes. They lived in the Great Plains and had a long fighting tradition, believing in the glory of combat. From 1854-1890, they took on the powerful US Army in a series of battles known as the Sioux Wars. Though the enemy was well-armed, the Sioux minimised incursions on their territory for over 35 years.

They quickly made horses, introduced by the Europeans, an essential part of their tactics. Speed and surprise were key strategies for the Sioux. Favouring the ambush, they excelled at hit-and-run offensives.

When engaged in battle they attacked in waves, repeatedly harrying the weak points of enemy lines until they were breached. A risky, but effective, strategy.

HORSE

The mustangs, wild horses that the Native Americans tamed, were descended from those taken to the country by the Spanish.

PAINTING

The warriors of the Great Plains often adorned their horses with symbolic war paint.

TOMAHAWK

This axe was the favoured hand weapon. They were able to be thrown with great precision and accuracy.



HEAD

Originally fashioned from bone, metal became more common after contact with Europeans.

PIPE

Some tomahawks had a bored-out handle and holes, allowing them to be used as a pipe.



MOUNT

Instead of a saddle, they used a richly decorated blanket. Some, but not all, chose to use stirrups.

DECORATION

Feathers often indicated how many men the soldier had killed in battle.

SYMBOLS

War paint was used to depict the warrior's characteristics and status. Hand symbols showed how many times he had been victorious in combat, while others had different meanings (see top right).

INTIMIDATION TACTICS

The Sioux warriors used war paint to strike fear into their enemies. Each symbol and colour had a special meaning. Red for war; green, resistance; yellow, a fight to the death; and black for a strong, experienced warrior.



BEAR
Courage and leadership



EAGLE
Cunning, worth and strength



BROKEN ARROW
Peace, end of the war



ARROWHEAD
Warning

BOW

Each warrior made his bow from wood, with dry tendons and intestines used for the strings.

SHIELD

They typically used shields made from wood and skin; whilst useful against arrows, they offered no protection against the US Army's rifle bullets.

MOCCASINS

Made from animal hide, these shoes were flexible and allowed the wearer to move at speed.

GAITERS

A type of leather or suede trouser leg.



How did **'The Green Howards'** regiment get its name?

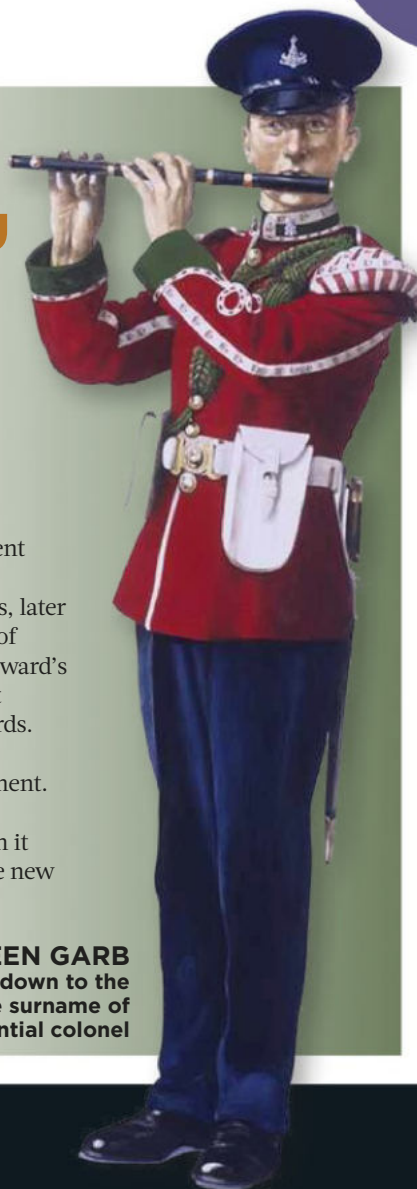


For the first half of the 18th century, British army regiments were generally known by the names of their colonels. In 1744, during the War of the Austrian Succession, two infantry regiments with colonels called Howard were brigaded together. Clearly, having two units with the same title would have been hopelessly confusing, so some kind of distinction had to be made.

Colonel Thomas Howard's regiment had buff facings to its uniform so it became known as the Buff Howards, later shortened to the Buffs. The facings of Colonel the Honourable Charles Howard's regiment were green, so naturally it became known as the Green Howards. The nickname stuck, and in 1920 it became the official title of the regiment.

The Green Howards remained operational until 6 June 2006, when it merged with two others to form the new Yorkshire Regiment. JH

GREEN GREEN GARB
It all comes down to the uniform, and the surname of an influential colonel



WHY DID CHARLES II TAKE OUT AN ADVERT IN THE PAPER?



In June 1660, a plea for information, written by the King himself, appeared in the *Mercurius Publicus* newspaper stating: "We must call upon you again for a Black Dog between a greyhound and a spaniel... It is His Majesties own Dog, and doubtless was stolen, for the dog was not born nor bred in England, and would never forsake His master... Will they never leave robbing his Majesty! Must he not keep a Dog?" Sadly, this was not the only time Charles was a victim of dognapping! GJ

DID YOU KNOW?

CRIMINAL CULT

The term 'thugs' comes from an Indian religious cult devoted to the goddess Kali. They offered her human sacrifices from unsuspecting travellers they murdered, often with a silk scarf round the throat - delicate but deadly.



That depends what you mean by the 'worst', as none of the supreme leaders of the Roman Empire were particularly pleasant individuals.

The award for the 'most degenerate' must go to the teenage Elagabalus (ruled from AD 218-222) who abandoned the social, sexual and religious taboos of the period with great enthusiasm. So extremely depraved had his behaviour become that, aged only 18, he was assassinated in a plot devised by his own grandmother.

The prize for the 'most sadistic' (and paranoid) emperor is handed to Domitian (AD 81-96), who took delight in humiliating and terrifying the Senate, and inventing novel forms of torture (such as the application of red-hot pokers to private parts).

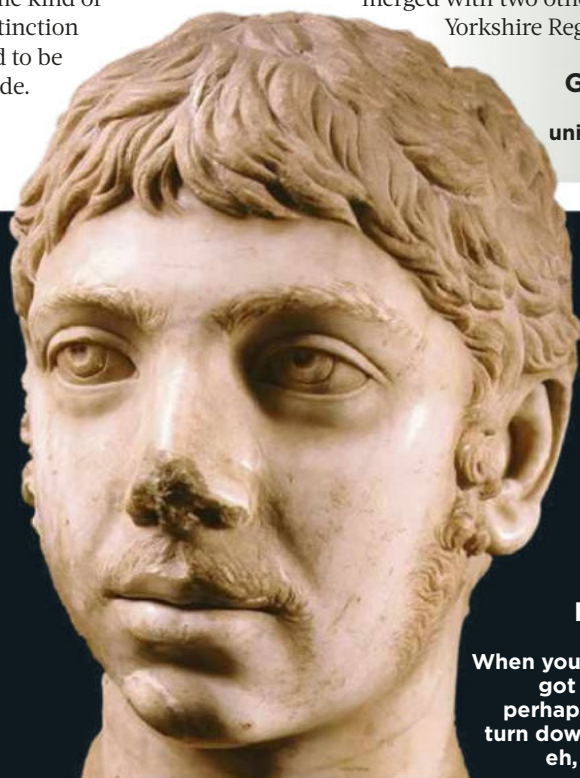
The 'most despised' was probably Nero (AD 54-68) who, after his

death, was officially made a 'non-person' in an attempt to erase him from the collective memory of the Roman people.

The 'most ineffectual' was Romulus Augustulus (AD 475-476), the last emperor who, aged 16, was forced to abdicate by the German war leader, Odoacer, after just 12 months in office. Still, at least Romulus was allowed to retire to a villa in Campania (with a comfy pension) and was not, like the majority of his predecessors, literally stabbed in the back by a work colleague. MR

NAUGHTY CAESAR

When your own gran's got it in for you, perhaps it's time to turn down the antics, eh, Elagabalus?



Who was the **worst Roman emperor?**

HOW DID THEY...

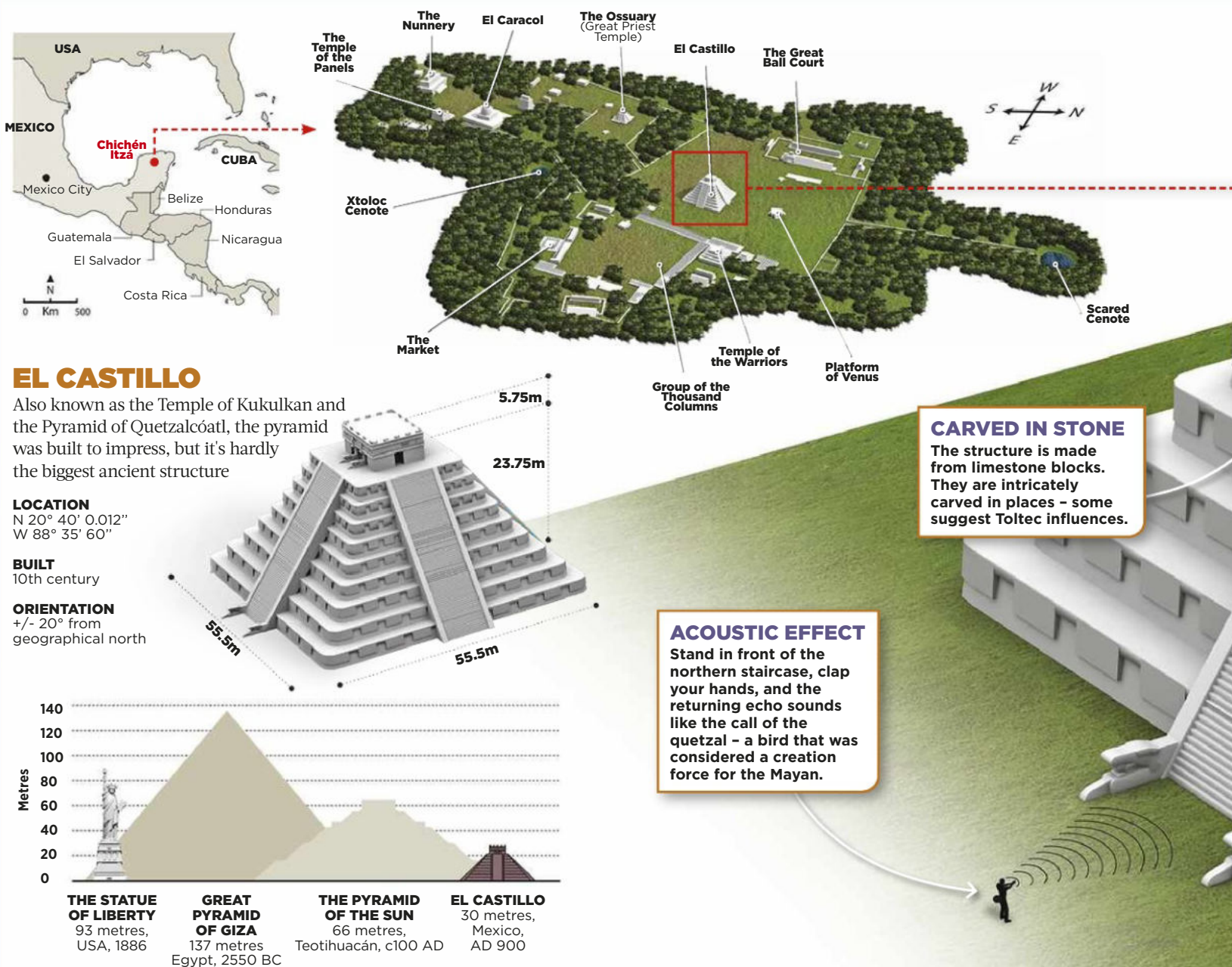
DESIGN
CHICHÉN ITZÁ?

The awesome ruins of the Mayan city in Mexico were built to honour the skies above, and are more complex than they may at first appear



Chichén Itzá emerged sometime in the fifth century, and really began to flourish in the 10th century. In this time, the *Iglesia* (church) and the *Casa de las Monjas* (nunnery), among others, were built. The city sits near two *cenotes*, natural sinkhole wells, which were the only sources of water for the settlement.

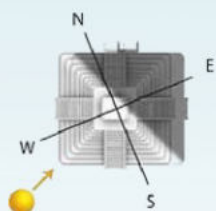
In the 10th century, the city was invaded – possibly by the Toltecs of central Mexico – after which more advanced buildings went up, including *El Castillo*, the four-sided pyramid, and *El Caracol* (the snail) observatory. Many of the structures have an intimate link with the Sun and stars – small wonder, as the Mayans had several sky gods.



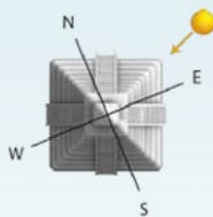
TEMPLE OF THE RISING SUN

The Mayans were keen astronomers, as can be seen if you study the pyramid throughout the year. The Sun's movements are intrinsic to its design – the equinoxes and solstices are captured on it with remarkable precision.

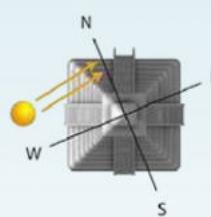
WINTER SOLSTICE
21 or 22 December
(day with least sunlight in the year)



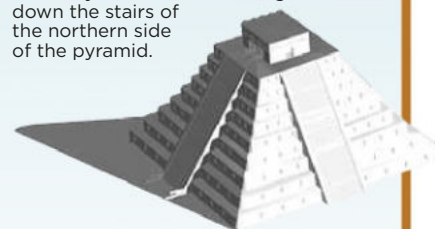
SUMMER SOLSTICE
20 or 21 June
(day with most sunlight in the year)



EQUINOXES
21 March and 23 September
(days when the hours of sunlight equal the hours of darkness)



In the mid-afternoon, the combination of sunlight and shadow creates the effect of the body of a snake slithering down the stairs of the northern side of the pyramid.



THE TEMPLE

A religious temple sits atop the pyramid. It is believed that this was the site of offerings to Kukulcan, the God that created the Universe, who appears as a feathered snake.

SANCTUARY

CALENDAR CONNECTION

The pyramid has four staircases, each one with 91 steps, which add up to, together with the platform of the temple, 365 – the total number of days in a year.

LAYERS OF IMPORTANCE

The pyramid is made up of nine platforms, which represent the nine levels of the Mayan underworld.

HALL

INTERIOR PYRAMID

15.8m

DECORATED BOARDS

INNER PIECE

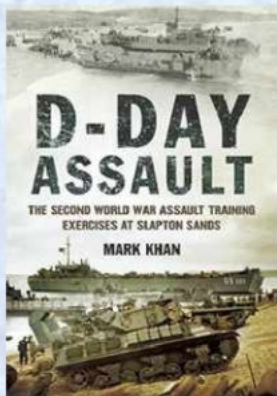
The present pyramid lies on top of another, which was built around the ninth century.

BASIC BEGINNINGS

Like the exterior one, this older pyramid had nine blocks and a temple, but just a single staircase on its northern side.



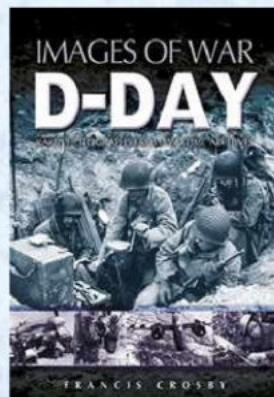
PEN AND SWORD D-DAY TITLES



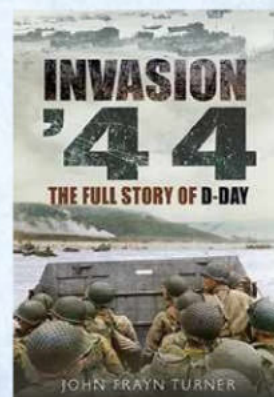
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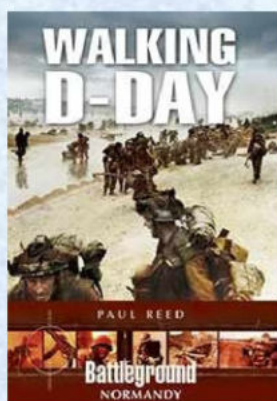
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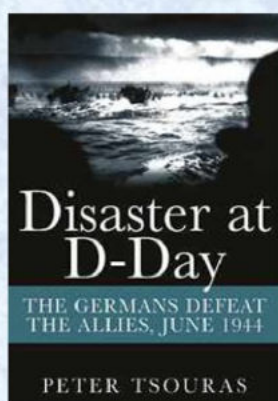
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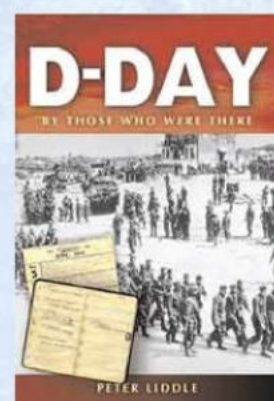
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HERE & NOW

HOW TO VISIT... 86 • BOOKS 90 • SIGHT & SOUND 92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...



The Codex is on loan from the San Salvatore monastery in Tuscany – it is the first time it has left Italy



EXHIBITION

See Bede's Great Bible

Browse the ornate calligraphy and illustrations of the **Codex Amiatinus** replica – a seventh-century Latin bible painstakingly made at the monastery where the

Venerable **Bede** was a monk. *The Codex is on display at Bede's World, near Newcastle, until 21 September 2014.* www.bedesworld.co.uk



DVD

Heart-to-art

Driven by their love of art, a ragtag platoon is sent deep into Nazi territory to rescue works of art before they are destroyed. **Monuments Men** – directed by and starring George Clooney – tells the incredible true story of these treasure hunters. The stellar cast includes Matt Damon, Cate Blanchett and Bill Murray. *Available on DVD, £10, and Blu-ray, £15, from 9 June.*



TWITTER

Who to follow

Interested in the American Civil War? It's being live-tweeted right now, only **150 years** late, so catch up with all the facts. twitter.com/CivilWarLive

TALK

Wartime London

In a one-off talk at the London Transport Museum, historian Jerry White, an expert on London's past, explores **life in Britain's capital** during World War I. As men were being sent in their thousands across the Channel to fight in the trenches, what was life like for the people



The talk is part of the museum's WWI centenary events

left behind? London and Londoners in the Great War is followed by a Q&A session. *London Transport Museum, Tuesday 3 June, tickets are £10, concessions are £8.* www.ltmuseum.co.uk

CINEMA

Grace of Monaco

Its release has been postponed but, finally, *Grace of Monaco* comes to the silver screen. The **Grace Kelly biopic** stars Nicole Kidman as the Hollywood star turned Princess of Monaco. *In cinemas nationwide 6 June.*



CLOSER TO GOD
The interior of Durham Cathedral, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a prime example of Norman architecture



PLAN

Norman structures were generally square or rectangular with corners in right-angle form. Smaller buildings were simple squares; larger cathedrals were built on a cross plan. Some later churches had rounded east ends.

PAIRED WINDOWS

A common motif in Norman architecture is a pair of windows, separated by a stone pillar.

HOW TO VISIT...

Norman churches

Britain's dramatic and highly decorated Norman churches remain impressive monuments, says **Rupert Matthews**

For centuries after the end of Roman control of Britain, the vast majority of structures were timber framed with thatched roofs and either wooden or wattle and daub walls. They were warm, cosy and human in scale.

When the Normans arrived in Britain they introduced a style of building in stone with massive, solid walls, designed to emphasise the grandeur of their commitment to Christ, but also to overawe the people they had conquered. This 'Norman' style, as it is known in Britain (termed 'Romanesque' elsewhere in Europe), combined elements of Roman architecture with Byzantine styling and local features and traditions.

It is relatively easy to spot Norman structures. Walls tend to be thick. The doors and windows are relatively narrow, though often quite tall, and are typically topped by a round arch. Norman buildings tend to be symmetrical, with long lines running up and

down or around them, formed by pillars or buttresses.

Adorning the simplistic plans and outlines were often carvings of outstanding complexity. Capitals, pillars and arches are festooned with animals, people, flowers, leaves and patterns.

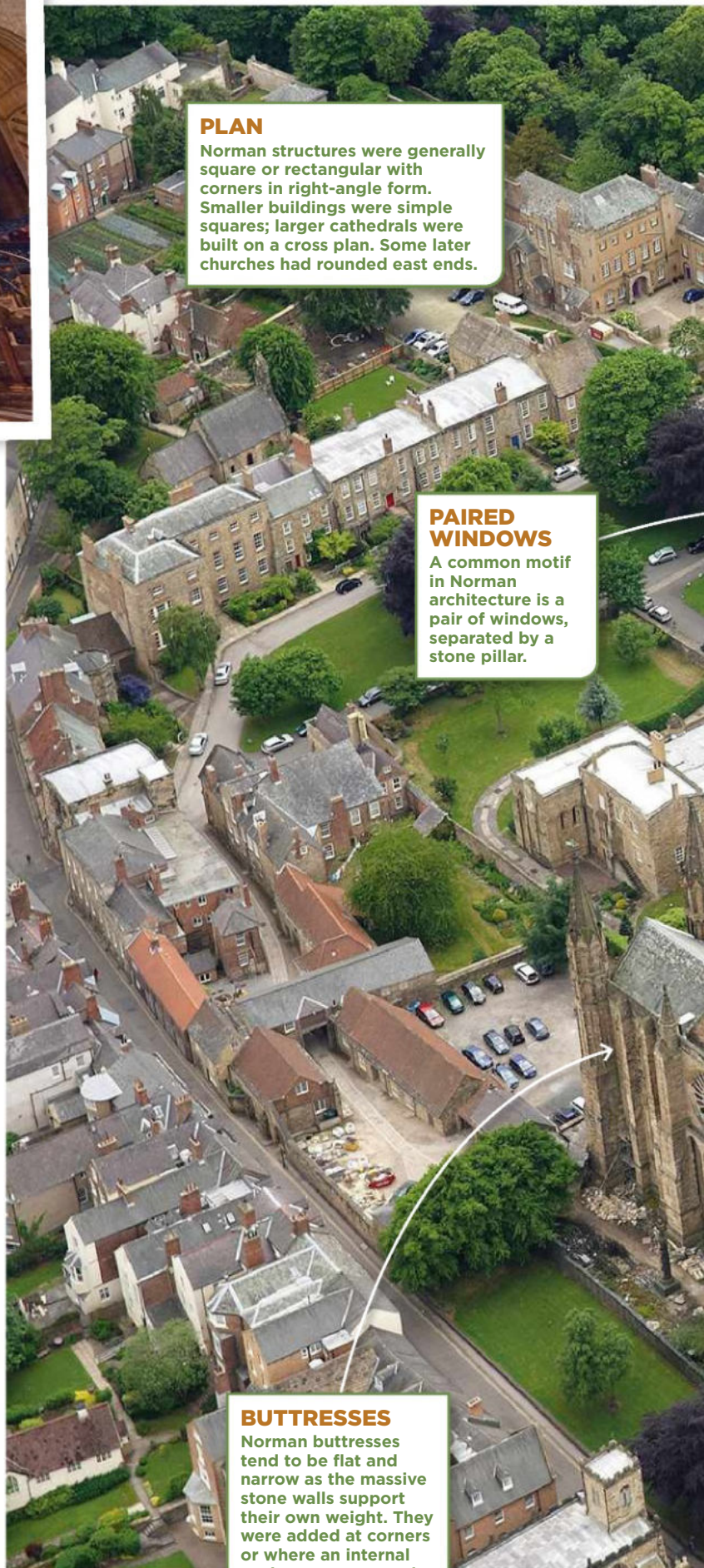
In the centuries that followed the initial rush of Norman building, Britain grew in wealth and prosperity. Most communities could afford to enlarge, upgrade or modernise their churches. For this reason most medieval churches today show only remnants of the Norman stonework that once existed. Only a few structures have remained largely unaltered, but they are worth seeking out to discover the true appearance of the churches that changed the face of Britain.

TURN OVER...

for six of the best Norman churches around Britain

BUTTRESSES

Norman buttresses tend to be flat and narrow as the massive stone walls support their own weight. They were added at corners or where an internal vault put an outward pressure on a wall.



TOWERS

Square towers are the most dramatic feature of Norman architecture. Castles had massive towers for defence; churches had towers to hold bells and to be seen from a distance. Cathedrals generally had three towers, one over the crossing and two at the west end.

ARCHITECTURAL GEM

With construction starting in 1093, Durham Cathedral is an outstanding example of Norman architecture. Even though the original structure has been modified many times throughout history, it is the only cathedral in Britain to have retained almost all of its Norman craftsmanship, including what is thought to be the world's first structural pointed arch.

ROOF

Most Norman buildings originally had wooden roofs, topped by thatch. Only a few Norman buildings had stone vaulting, most of those seen today are later medieval additions.

ROUND ARCHES

The round-topped arch is often thought to be the key feature of Norman architecture. It is an immensely strong form able to support great weights and is relatively straightforward to build.

BLIND ARCADE

A blind arcade is a row of arches on a wall that have no openings between the pillars. Sometimes the arcade supports a projecting structure above, but more often is merely decorative.

SIX OF THE BEST NORMAN CHURCHES



PERFECTLY PRESERVED
Founded in the 12th century, Dalmeny Kirk is Scotland's most complete Norman church

DALMENY Lothian

Almost unaltered from when it was finished in around 1140, the nave, chancel and apse of Dalmeny church feature fine arches and detailing. The vault roofing the apse is supported on a series of magnificently carved

corbels featuring wild beasts, while the South Door is topped by a Lamb of God and signs of the zodiac. The graveyard includes a 12th-century tomb with carvings of Christ and the 12 Apostles. www.dalmeny.org

ST MAGNUS CATHEDRAL Orkney



The most northerly cathedral in Britain was begun in 1137 to house the relics of St Magnus, an early Christian Earl of Orkney. The nave remains a magnificent example of Norman stone arches, vaulting and columns. In the 14th century, the cathedral was extended to the east in the Gothic style, but the original church was left largely intact. www.stmagnus.org

DURHAM CATHEDRAL County Durham

A UNESCO World Heritage Site and probably the finest Norman building still standing, this cathedral contains a host of treasures including the relics of St Cuthbert, St Oswald and

the Venerable Bede as well as a priceless library of books and three copies of the Magna Carta. The views from the top of the Central Tower are spectacular. www.durhamcathedral.co.uk

KILPECK Herefordshire

The little church of Ss Mary and David contains perhaps the finest collection of Norman carvings in Britain. There are 85 corbels running around the outside just under the eaves, featuring human faces and animals. The South

Door is decorated with snakes swallowing their tails, angels, a Green Man, warriors and mythical beasts. The interior is just as fascinating. www.achurchnearyou.com/kilpeck-st-mary-st-david

BARFRETON Kent

The Church of St Nicholas is a tiny gem adorned with some of the finest and most elaborate Norman carvings in England. It lies on the pilgrimage route from Canterbury to Rome and has the earliest known carving of St Thomas à Becket of Canterbury. The carvings around the South Door show Christ and angels, plus a mermaid, dragons and a number of ordinary Normans. www.barfreston.org.uk



HALES Norfolk

The Church of St Margaret remains almost unchanged from when it was finished in the early 12th century. The simple nave and chancel have thatched roofs over barrel vaulting and the remains of

medieval wall paintings showing St Christopher and St James the Great. The round tower may be the oldest part of the building. www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record?tnf1092



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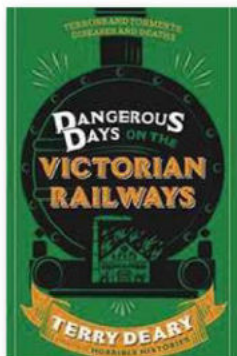
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BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



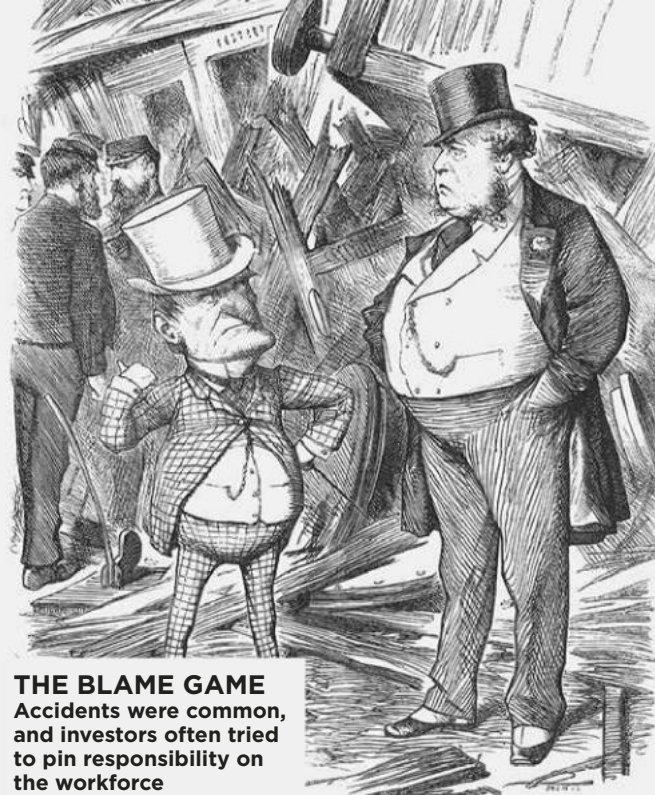
Dangerous Days on the Victorian Railways

by Terry Deary

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.99, 224 pages, hardback

Train crashes, burning carriages, falls from viaducts – the history of Britain's railways is studded with tragedy. *Horrible Histories* author Terry Deary's book, the second in a new series for adult readers, sheds new light on the stories of the victims, many of which have been neglected in favour of those of

the heroes of the age. It is the sacrifices of these 'ordinary' people, he argues, that enabled the gradual development of a transport network that changed the modern world forever.



THE BLAME GAME
Accidents were common, and investors often tried to pin responsibility on the workforce

RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.

MR. PENCIL. "NO, NO, MR. DIRECTOR, THEY'RE NOT SO MUCH TO BLAME. IT'S FOUR PRECIOUS FALSE ECONOMY, UNPUNCTUALITY, AND GENERAL WANT OF SYSTEM THAT DOES ALL THE MISCHIEF!"



MEET THE AUTHOR

Terry Deary examines the all-too-frequent tragedies from the early days of the railways, revealing the untold stories of victims who were too commonplace to be noted by history

"Carelessness, over-confidence and stupidity"

Just how dangerous was life on the Victorian railways? Who suffered the most?

It's hard think of anyone involved in the Victorian railways who didn't suffer. There were the investors who were ruined and the navvies who took risks, but both groups were in it for the money. The railway staff who suffered faulty engineering and safety procedures were victims too, but many brought about their own downfall with criminal carelessness. The passengers, on the other hand, paid their money and entrusted their lives to unreliable and dangerous machinery. When disasters inevitably occurred, those passengers paid so that lessons could be learned – the result being the safety of future

generations of rail travellers. But that came as scant consolation for their families.

Why wasn't safety a priority?

Railway safety was always a compromise – progress usually is. The railway companies were under pressure both from investors to keep costs down and from competitors to get speeds up. Corners were cut, risks were taken and sometimes the operators got it wrong. But it's those pesky human beings who were responsible for so many accidents: carelessness, over-confidence, physical frailty, malice, ignorance and that timeless and infinite human quality – stupidity.

Are there any particularly gruesome incidents that led

people to think that safety needed to be improved?

The most famous incident is the death of William Huskisson MP, who was knocked down by Robert Stephenson's ground-breaking *Rocket* locomotive at the grand opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. His high-profile death

was probably the factor that persuaded railway operators to fit brakes to the locomotives. Huskisson is commonly remembered as the first victim of the railway revolution.

What new impression of the Victorian railways would you like readers to take away from your book?

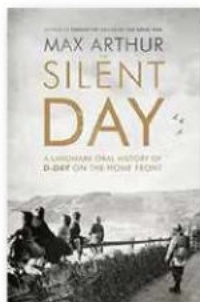
The railways of the Victorian era transformed our world for the better, and we are still reaping the benefits. Unlike war heroes, there are few monuments or medals for those who lived – and died – to create that magical railway revolution. This book is an attempt to give those people the remembrance they deserve.

TRAIN OVERBOARD

In 1865 the fast tidal train from Folkestone derailed near Staplehurst, killing 10 passengers



THE BEST OF THE REST

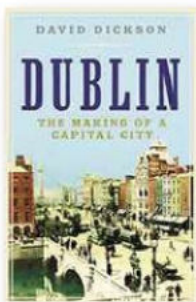


The Silent Day: a Landmark Oral History of D-Day on the Home Front

by **Max Arthur**

Hodder, £20, 544 pages, hardback

On 6 June 1944, Allied forces reached the beaches of Normandy – D-Day had arrived. But what effect did it have on life in Britain? This remarkable collection of first-person accounts tells the story of both that one, dramatic day and the years leading up to it.

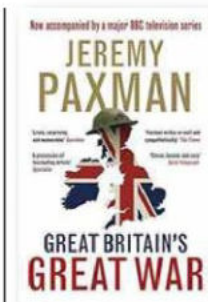


Dublin: the Making of a Capital City

by **David Dickson**

Profile, £30, 720 pages, hardback

Tracing life in the city's streets from the medieval period, through the boom of the 17th and 18th centuries, and up to the present day, Dickson is a warm and wise companion on this journey through centuries of dramatic change.



Great Britain's Great War

By **Jeremy Paxman**

Viking, £8.99, 368 pages, paperback

TV's grand inquisitor Jeremy Paxman here turns his gaze on World War I, and the ways in which it changed Britain forever. Mixing often harrowing accounts from the front line with perceptive tales from the home front, this is a lively, compelling account.

READ UP ON...

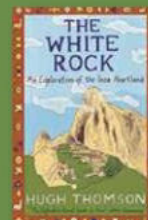
THE INCAS

BEST FOR... DISCOVERING THE INCAS

The White Rock: an Exploration of the Inca Heartland

By **Hugh Thomson**

Phoenix, £10.99, 416 pages, paperback



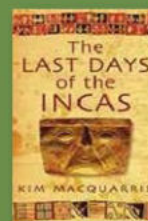
Part history, part travelogue, this book follows Hugh Thomson as he sets out to find a lost Incan ruin. In doing so, he charts the story of the civilisation's rise and fall, and the explorers who first uncovered its remains.

BEST FOR... THE END OF AN EMPIRE

Last Days of the Incas

By **Kim MacQuarrie**

Little Brown, £11.99, 522 pages, paperback

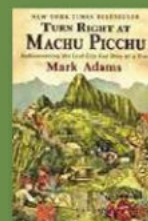


Kim MacQuarrie's detailed, gripping account of the destruction wreaked by Spanish conquistadors following their arrival in the Incan empire in 1532 is a stand-out read. It's compelling, brutal and hugely revealing about the plight of the Incan people.

BEST FOR... MACHU PICCHU **Turn Right at Machu Picchu: Rediscovering the Lost City One Step at a Time**

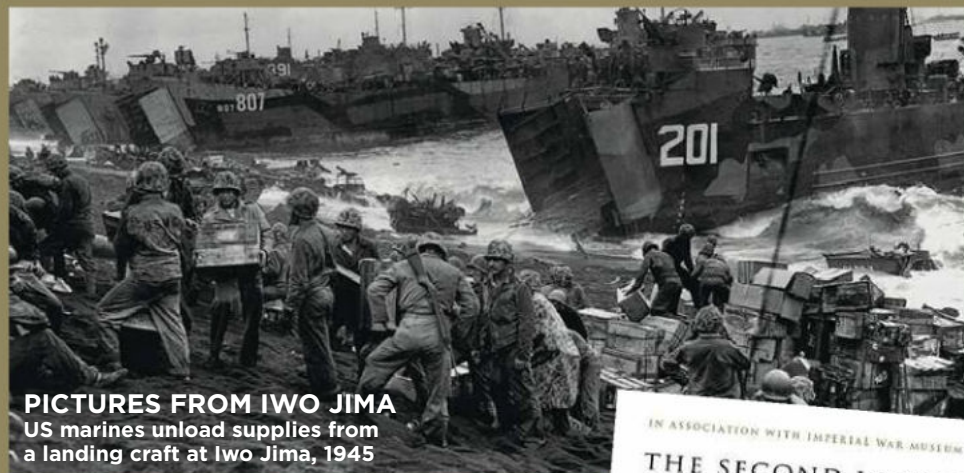
By **Mark Adams**

Plume, £11.99, 352 pages, paperback



Thinking of exploring the Incan civilisation's story yourself? This wry account describes one eventful attempt to retrace the route of the original expedition to Machu Picchu – and the colourful characters that the author meets along the way.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHY



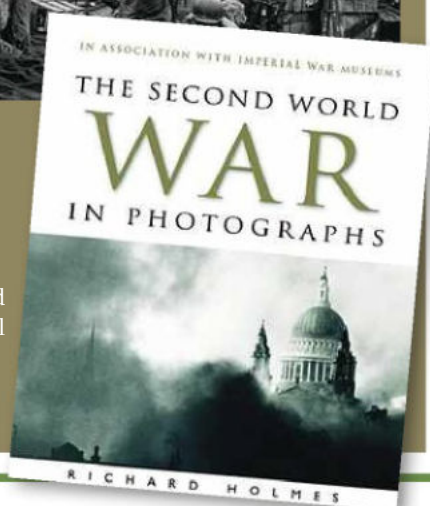
PICTURES FROM IWO JIMA
US marines unload supplies from a landing craft at Iwo Jima, 1945

The Second World War in Photographs

by **Richard Holmes**

Andre Deutsch, £30, 400 pages, hardback

Seventy-five years on, photographs taken during World War II have lost none of their power. This chronological collection includes a wealth of rare images from the Imperial War Museum in London – striking pictures from the heart of the conflict.



SIGHT & SOUND

TV & RADIO

History's mysteries

A four-part series investigating some of the great unknowns of the history of the world

The Universe: Ancient Mysteries Solved

TV Sky

Monday 9 June 9pm

It's arguably the best-known prehistoric monument in Europe, having stood on a plain in Wiltshire for 5,000 years. But why was Stonehenge built? And while the

awe-inspiring Great Pyramids of Giza are the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one to remain largely intact, astronomers and archeologists have been unable to explain how they were built. This four-part series seeks to find the answers to these extraordinary mysteries. It will explore the astronomical reality behind the Star of Bethlehem that, according to the Gospel of

Matthew, guided the Magi to the young Jesus. Meanwhile, astronomers, archeologists and biblical scholars will investigate the possible science behind Sodom and Gomorrah – a Biblical tale of two cities incinerated by a hail of fire and brimstone. They'll head to archeological sites along the Dead Sea to examine newly discovered ancient artefacts that could unlock age-old secrets.



Stonehenge is older than the Great Pyramids of Giza, but it is still a mystery why it was built

Almost 7,000 ships were used to carry the Allied forces to the five beaches



The longest day retold

Normandy 44

TV BBC Two, scheduled for June

Marking the 70th anniversary of D-Day – the attack by over 150,000 Allied troops on the beaches of Normandy that heralded the beginning of the end of World War II – historian James Holland casts new light on the landings. In a one-off documentary he challenges many of the myths surrounding the wider 77-day campaign, and considers the outlooks of people who were there. You'll also see experiments with the tanks, guns and equipment used by the different outfits on that fateful day.

A tale of Scottish victory

Battle of Kings: Bannockburn

TV HISTORY channel

Sunday 22 June 10pm

It's the most legendary battle in Scottish history, famed for winning the country her independence. Now, conjuring a real-life Game of Thrones, this two-hour documentary drama

will reveal how, despite being wildly outnumbered, medieval Scottish forces used tricks, traps and wisdom to defeat an English army at the battle of Bannockburn. The story will be told through the words of Edward Bruce, Robert the Bruce's younger brother, and Phillip Mowbray, a Scottish gentleman committed to a code of chivalry and honour.

World War II

D-Day Dames

RADIO BBC Radio 4

2 June

This documentary recounts the story of the female US war correspondents reporting from London on the Normandy invasion in June 1944. It kicks off Radio 4's D-Day anniversary coverage, which includes documentaries and a drama starring Benedict Cumberbatch.

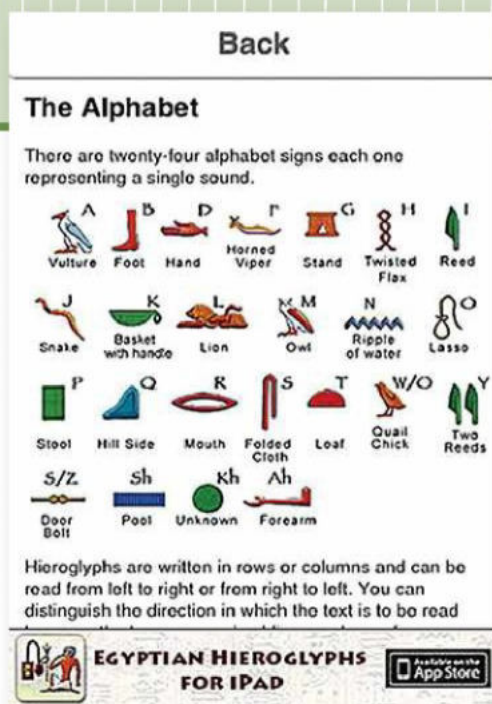


APPS

Egyptian Hieroglyphs

Eyelid Productions Ltd/£1.99

They look impossible to understand, but now you can learn to read hieroglyphs like an Egyptian. Discover the uses of the different symbols, practise writing, and learn how papyrus – the ancient Egyptian equivalent of paper – was made. The easy-to-use app features an on-screen QWERTY keyboard, which allows you to type any message you want and see the translation immediately.



Modern World History GCSE Revision Games

madebyeducators/£1.99

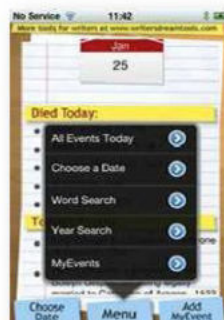
From the causes of World War I to boom and bust in the USA, this app – designed by teachers – is packed with revision games to test and enhance your knowledge about big history topics. Flashcards, matching games and fill-in-the-gap tasks make learning fun, while also allowing you to challenge yourself.



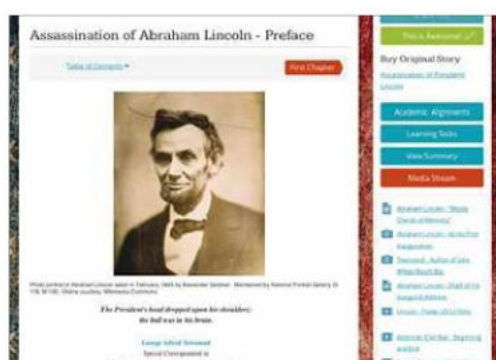
HistoryTools

Belling Productions Inc/£0.69

Ideal for pub quizzers looking to impress, this 'On This Day'-style app boasts thousands of events, notable births and deaths, and holidays around the world. It's fully searchable and you can even use it as a diary by adding your own important dates.



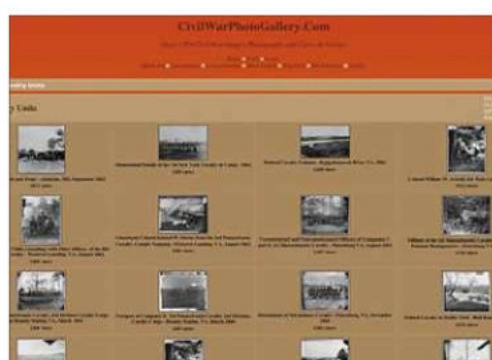
APPS



Awesome Stories

www.awesomestories.com

As the name suggests, this website is dedicated to picking the most incredible stories. From the sinking of the *Titanic* to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, it organises the details in colourful and bite-sized chapters. You can browse video and audio clips and read original documents. A great resource.



The Civil War Home Page

www.civil-war.net

Through photos, diary extracts, timelines and battle maps, this website brings the American Civil War to life. Whether you want to explore official records in depth, or simply flick through the amazing collection of images at your leisure, this user-friendly site could keep you occupied for hours on end.

PODCASTS

The History of England

David Crowther

This weekly podcast takes you on a whistle-stop tour of English history. Starting in the 6th century, it fills you in on the Black Death, crime and punishment, Alfred the Great, Richard I and more.

Great Moments in History

John G. Stockmyer

Experience momentous events in history covered 'live' by reporters 'at the scene'. A series of dramatisations complete with sound effects, highlights include the assassination of Caesar, the battle of Hastings and the Salem Witch Trials.

History - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Sit back and listen to some of the extraordinary historical events the FCO has been involved in over the years – from the 1989 Hungary/Austria border crossings, to the reburial of communist politician, Imre Nagy.

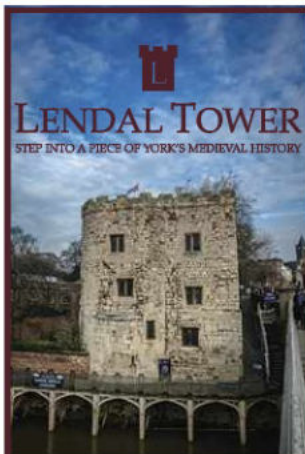


The Victorian Web

www.victorianweb.org

Set up by a professor at Brown University, this is a treasure trove of all things Victorian. It boasts over 60,000 documents and images. Find out how people in 19th-century Britain lived, worked, and entertained themselves; discover how dirty London really was, and learn the laws of Victorian society.

ACCOMODATION



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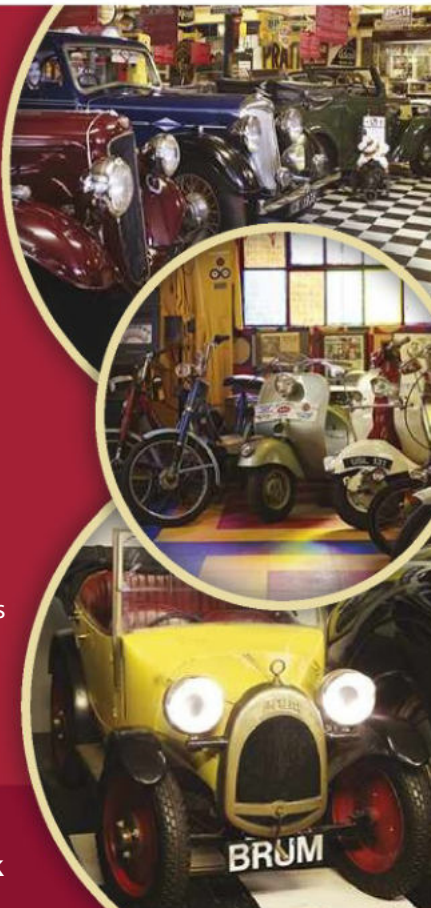


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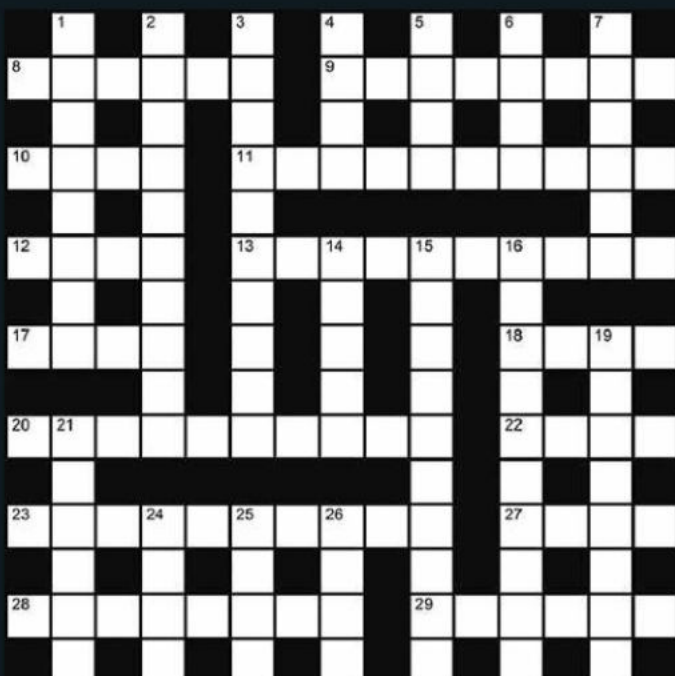


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CROSSWORD N° 4

Exercise your grey cells, test your history knowledge and you could win a prize

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 8** '___ For The Blackshirts!' – controversial *Daily Mail* headline of 1934 (6)
- 9** King of Ithaca and hero of the Trojan War (8)
- 10** *The Wild Ass's* ___, 1831 novel by Honoré de Balzac (4)
- 11** "The ___ of the Axis" – Churchill, on Italy and its neighbours, 1942 (5-5)
- 12** ___ Chamber, court of judges and privy councillors; under Charles I, a symbol of oppression (4)
- 13** Of a carriage, equine-powered? (5-5)
- 17** William ___ (1540-1623), English composer (4)

- 18** Dye used by the ancient Britons to decorate their skin (4)
- 20** Name until 1984 of the African country Burkina Faso (5,5)
- 22** Vegetable supposedly worn on the helmets of the soldiers of King Cadwaladr of Gwynedd (4)
- 23** Adjective applied by the media to *Titanic* survivor Margaret 'Molly' Brown (10)
- 27** Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris (4)
- 28** In Norse mythology, the 'Twilight of the Gods' (8)
- 29** Archaic trial method that may be by fire, by water or by combat (6)

DOWN

- 1** The fire of muzzle-loading shoulder firearms widely used until the advent of the breech-loading rifle (8)
- 2** Shropshire village named after a landmark metal construction of 1779 by Abraham Darby (10)
- 3** Nikita ___ (1894-1971), premier of the USSR 1958-64 (10)
- 4** Robin ___, folkloric English outlaw (4)
- 5** AJ ___ (1910-89), British philosopher, author of *Language, Truth, and Logic* (1936) (4)
- 6** Fair ___, Shetland site of the wreck of the *Black Watch* in 1877 (4)
- 7** Shropshire town whose medieval castle was a stronghold of Roger Mortimer, First Earl of March (6)
- 14** ___ *Without A Cause*, 1955 film starring James Dean (5)
- 15** Familiar name for Argentina's First Lady 1946-52 (5,5)
- 16** Pakistan city annexed by the British in 1849 (10)
- 19** "I am not a Virginian, but an ___" – statesman Patrick Henry, 1774 (8)
- 21** Indian state, a powerful Sikh kingdom in the early 19th century (6)
- 24** Hebridean island associated with the 6th-century monk St Columba (4)
- 25** Captain James T. ___, character played by William Shatner in the television programme *Star Trek* (1966-9) (4)
- 26** Capital of Azerbaijan, captured by Peter the Great of Russia in 1723 (4)

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Post entries to **History Revealed, June 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to june2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk by noon on **18 June 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 3



CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited

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BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is actor **Stephen Mangan**

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

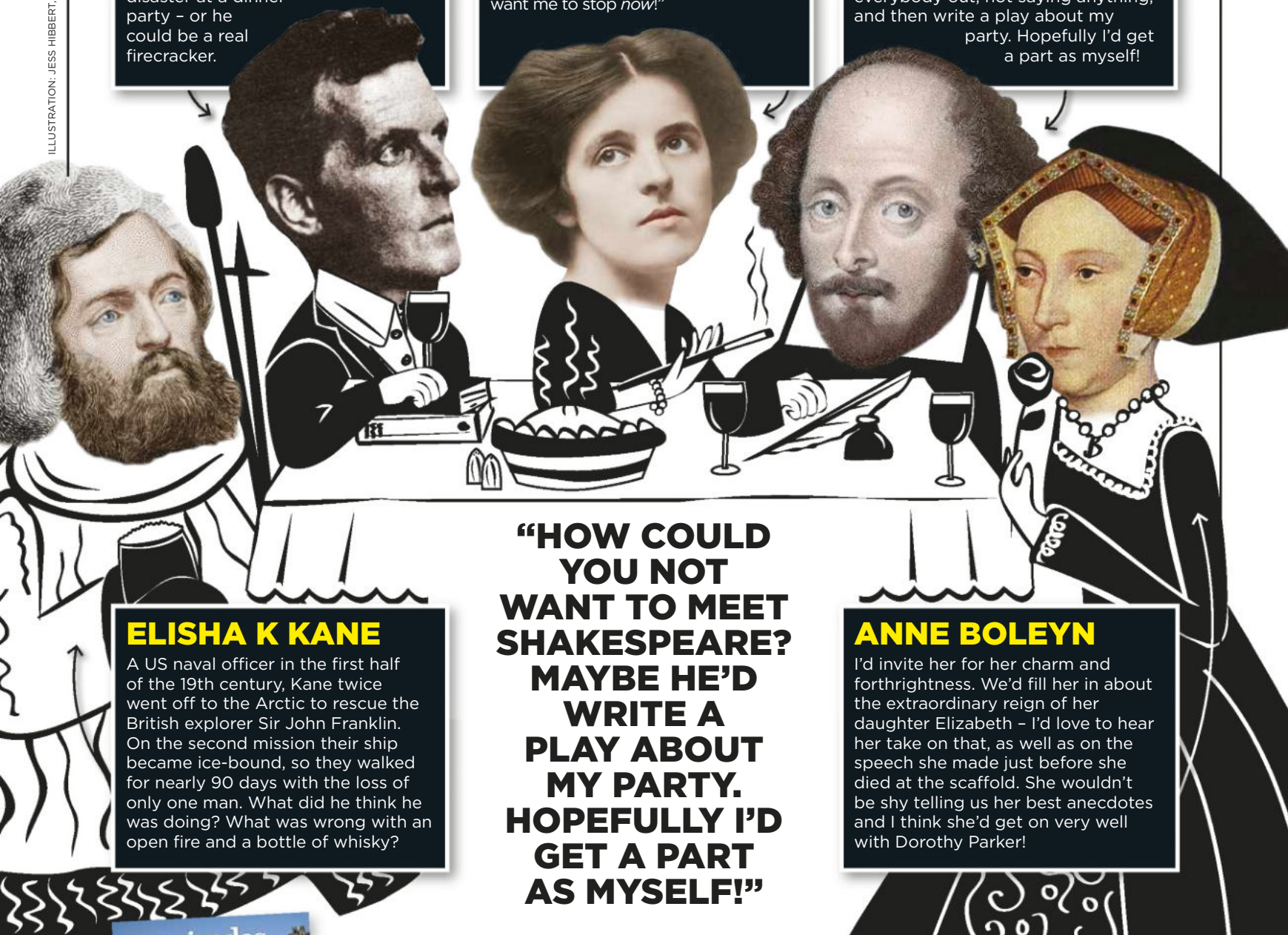
An influential thinker of the 20th century who lived through the most momentous period in modern times. I'd love to get a philosopher's take on that. He could be an absolute disaster at a dinner party – or he could be a real firecracker.

DOROTHY PARKER

Wittgenstein would probably depress the hell out of everybody, so I'd invite Dorothy (an American author) for her wit and insight. And I'm sure she'd keep the wine flowing. Asked once if she was going to join Alcoholics Anonymous, she reportedly said "Certainly not. They want me to stop *now!*"

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

How could you not want to meet this guy? He left no imprint of his personality in his work, so I'd be fascinated to see what he was like. He may just sit there creeping everybody out, not saying anything, and then write a play about my party. Hopefully I'd get a part as myself!



ELISHA K KANE

A US naval officer in the first half of the 19th century, Kane twice went off to the Arctic to rescue the British explorer Sir John Franklin. On the second mission their ship became ice-bound, so they walked for nearly 90 days with the loss of only one man. What did he think he was doing? What was wrong with an open fire and a bottle of whisky?

"HOW COULD YOU NOT WANT TO MEET SHAKESPEARE? MAYBE HE'D WRITE A PLAY ABOUT MY PARTY. HOPEFULLY I'D GET A PART AS MYSELF!"

ANNE BOLEYN

I'd invite her for her charm and forthrightness. We'd fill her in about the extraordinary reign of her daughter Elizabeth – I'd love to hear her take on that, as well as on the speech she made just before she died at the scaffold. She wouldn't be shy telling us her best anecdotes and I think she'd get on very well with Dorothy Parker!



Stephen Mangan stars in *Episodes*, the third series of which begins on BBC Two in May.

NEXT MONTH'S HOST
BBC RADIO LEGEND SIMON MAYO

Modern day Normandy landings



70th
ANNIVERSARY
D-DAY NORMANDY
LAND OF LIBERTY

Experience history for real with a visit to Normandy in 2014

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the D-Day Landings and the subsequent Battle of Normandy

Seventy years on, a pilgrimage to Normandy's beaches and battlefields is as educational as ever, with the last remaining veterans alongside younger generations paying tribute to those who gave their lives.

A wide range of special events and celebrations are planned. The state ceremony on 6 June will mean access and places to stay will be very limited, so we suggest you visit later in the summer to make the most of your visit.

Today Normandy offers visitors a refreshing change of scenery and lifestyle just a short hop across the Channel. Brittany Ferries has a wide choice of sailings from Portsmouth and Poole to Cherbourg and Caen. With speedy catamarans as well as cruise ferries, it is easy to take your car, motorcycle or campervan to explore the region and to share in the commemorations.



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Car or Motorcycle
Tour

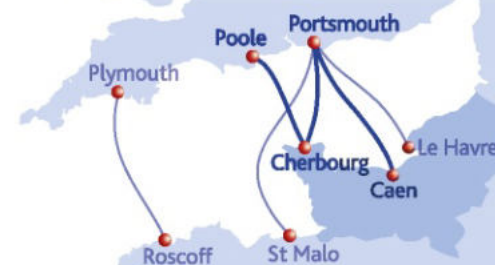
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*Price is per person for a 1 week holiday based on 4 staying at property reference NC6041 during mid June and includes return sailings with a car.

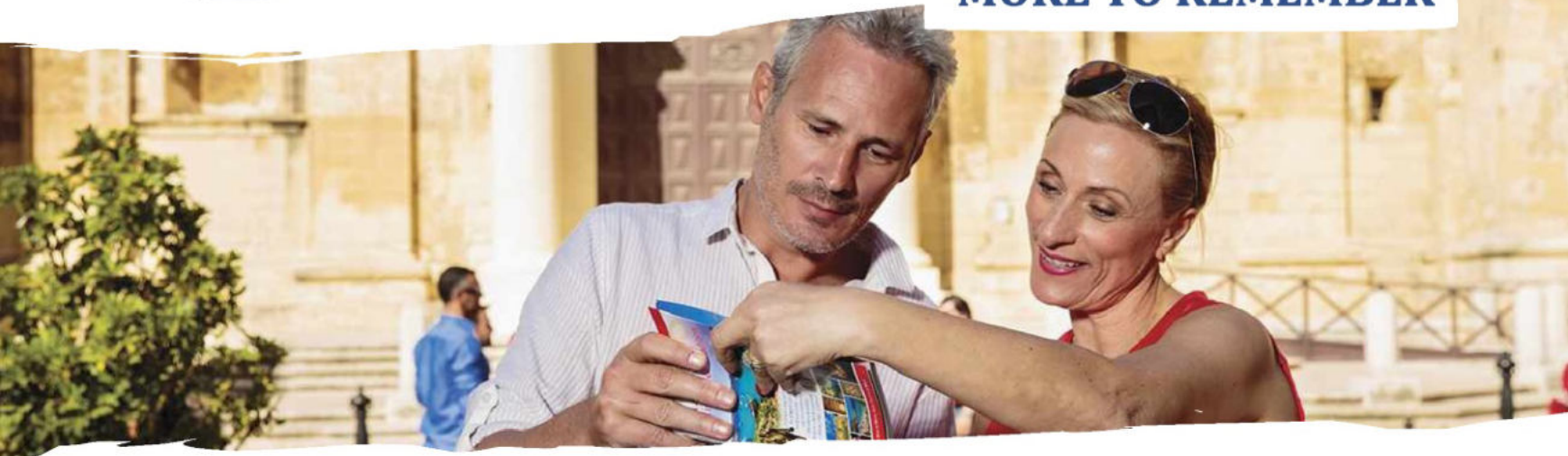
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